-P & O-

B. SMYTH & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS

Rs. 30 A Dozen, 10 Years Old.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,217—New Series.
BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1901.
[TEN PAGES.]

HORSE'S FOOD

Mixed, Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned, can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
BOMBAY.

LIB
OF
BO
BRA
OF
ROY
ASI

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 3 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.	
• CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th	April
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne.	20th	,,
• PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th	,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th	May
• ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th	,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	18th	,,
• ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	25th	,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st	June
• PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	8th	,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. P. Jephson	15th	,,
• EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd	,,
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	29th	,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th March, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st May, 1901.
* IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st June, 1901.

* She will call at Karachi,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 650.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
F. FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,013	on 15th April, 1901.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5085	in May, 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,050	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,166	,, 657-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

* The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mateovich	2,968	23rd April, 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

K. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 22, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1901.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S S. R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	G. Canepa	15th April 1901
,, Dco. BALDUINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th May, 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.
CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.		Captains
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	26th April, 1901.	S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets,	Return Tickets 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd ,,	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd ,,	165	..	..	—	—

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th April, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS. and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCKLE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER, V. C. Works, Ran ghat, Bengal (E.)

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, 12th April, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 9th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 11th April at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, MOZAMBIQUE, IBO, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 17th April,

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MERKARA, 3,099 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 10th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th April 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
ANNAM	6,208	Sellier	11th Apr., 1901.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.
INDUS	6,557	Duchateau	6th June 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," Captain Oubert, 4,232 tons, to sail on or about 1st May, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED.

TO fill the post of APPRAISER in H. M. Customs, Bombay, on a Salary of Rs. 400, per mensem, a man, preferably European, under 30 years of age, with a good general knowledge of Mercantile business and a special acquaintance with Silks and piece goods.

Applications with testimonials to be addressed to the Commissioner of Customs, Bombay, till the 20th instant.

E. GRAY,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

FOR SALE.

STEAM LAUNCH "VERAVAL" FOR SALE

THE said LAUNCH can now be seen at BOMBAY, BORI BANDAR, Offers and inquiries may be addressed to

Mr. SHARIFF SALE MAHAMMAD,
Veraval, Junagadh State,

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-built C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

INDIAN TEAS

FROM THE

KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY.

These Celebrated Teas have gained no less than

12 MEDALS AND 10 PRIZES

at various Exhibitions.

		Rs.	a.
Hyson, Young (Green)	per lb.	1	8
Kousanie Mixture, a well-known Speciality from the Kousanie Gardens	,,	1	3
	per caddy of 5 lbs.	5	12
Pekoe, Finest	per lb.	1	6
Do. Orange, Finest	,,	1	6
Souchong, Finest	,,	1	3
Treacher's Household Tea (a broken leaf)	,,	0	10
Do. Own Blend	,,	0	14

AGENTS:

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

CAKES:

WEDDING CAKES,
BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES
OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:

SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLATS, SWEETS, &c., &c.,
MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.

DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:
TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at
RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.
TELEPHONE NO. 42.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!

SMOKERS in particular and the public in general are cautioned against the MISLEADINGLY STYLED, inferior QUALITY of CIGARETTES made in places OUT OF EGYPT and called and sold as EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES in order to induce the public to believe that they came out really from Egypt.

The name EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES is the exclusive right and sole property of CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS and EXPORTERS of EGYPT alone. For by this only name they have spread and are known and smoked as HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES all over the world.

To debar all such IMPROPERLY CALLED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES which are made in places out of Egypt, the Khedive by a decree dated the 5th December, 1893, ordered the affixing of a SPECIAL GOVERNMENT STAMP on all boxes of cigarrettes exported from Egypt, so as to distinguish the GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES from those made elsewhere of an inferior quality.

All the Boxes of our Cigarettes bear the EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT STAMP and hence Smokers need not entertain any apprehensions as to their genuiness.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY :—CAIRO (EGYPT).

BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, RANGOON and LONDON.

AGENTS in all the principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.

LOCAL DEPOT :—20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES AND GERMAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAWKRANT IN TINS.
BISMARCK AND IMPERIAL HERRINGS IN TOMATO AND MUSHROOM SAUCE.

ABSINTHE (PERNOD FILS).
KUMMEL.
MANDARINO (LIQUEUR).
ANISETTE (BRIZARD & ROGERS).
KIRSCHENWASSER.
CREMES & LIQUEURS ASSORTED.

MASTICA CHIO, Rs. 2-8 Per Bottle.
DUC DE MARSAT (dry) CHAMPAGNE.
ASTI SPUMANTE (SPARKLING).
FRENCH VERMOUTH (NOILLY PRAT).
ITALIAN VERMOUTH (TORINO).
MALAGA, BARBERA & other WINES.

ITALIAN RICE; MACARONI & VERMICELLI ASSORTED;
LENTILS and SPLIT PEAS; WALNUTS, HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS, MALAGA RAISINS FRESH STOCK.
MANGOES AFFONSA & FERNANDINA preserved in Syrup.
ATTENTION is drawn to our celebrated
GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article.
Only Rs. 10 per dozen quarts.

WATCHES

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated, and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL—NICKEL.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	35	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalleled Wrist Watch with Strap, The Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER—STERLING.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

GOLD WATCHES and LADIES' WATCHES please send for PRICE LIST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS,"
No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS,"
No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS,"
No. 3, 3½ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS,"
No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-4.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25 at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

BETTER THAN WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SEND FOR PEACOCK BRAND.

TAPP SAUCE

AND 40 VARIETIES OF
CHUTNEY, JELLIES, PICKLES,
PRESERVES ETC.

THE BEST STUFF MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE INDIAN CHUTNEY MFG. CO.

36, CHURCH GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.

15TH, 16TH, 18TH & 19TH APRIL, 1901.

THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

IN 4 ACTS—BY

WILSON BARRETT.

CHARACTERS:

Marcus Superbus	(Prefect of Rome)	Mr George Crofton.
Nero	(Emperor of Rome)	Mr George Arnold.
Tigellinus		Mr Frank Duncan.
Licinius	(Aedile)	Mr Wilfred Hutchins.
Glabrio		Mr Peter Lowe.
Philodemus		Mr J Hobday.
Favius	Christians	Mr Alfred George.
Titus		Mr T Warwick.
Meles		Mr Cyril Hyde.
Stephanus		Mrs GeorgeCrofton
Viturius	(Captain of the Guard)	Mr O S Piper.
Strabo	(Spies)	Mr Thomas George
Servilius		Mr David Robertson.
Poppaea	(Empress of Rome)	Miss Myrene Muriel.
Dacia		Miss Rose Blair.
Berenice		Miss Daisy Blair.
Ancaria		Miss A Vernon.
Cyrene		Miss M Onslow.
Daones		Miss E Onslow.
Zona	(A Slave)	Miss Jessie Mudie.
Mercia		Mlle. Vivianne Dagmar.

MONDAY, 22ND AND TUESDAY, 23RD APRIL.

THE MUSICAL COMEDY

THE

GAY PARISIENNE.

TO BE FOLLOWED BY

MLLE. VIVIANNE DAGMAR

IN HER WONDERFUL

SERPENTINE DANCE.

WITH BEAUTIFUL LIME-LIGHT EFFECTS.

Prices of Admission: Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1.

Box plan at SOUNDY & Co.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS will be received at this office at Parel, upto 1 P.M. gun fire, on April 23th, 1901, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING (exclusive of that for the traffic Deparment) required for the use of Broad Gauge Section for 11 months commencing from 1st May, 1901.

Forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Parel, and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application to the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 2 per each copy.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for clothing" and a deposit of Rs. 200 two hundred, must accompany each Tender without which no Tender will be considered.

The clothing must be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at this office.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any Tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Chief Storekeeper.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF AHMEDABAD.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATION NO. 181 OF 1898.

In the matter of the INDIAN Companies Act 1882.

and

In the matter of GUJRAT COTTON SPINNING and MANUFACTURING Company, Limited (in Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Mill and Mill premises owned by the above named Company and known as the KANKARIA or AMULAKH'S Mill, situate at Ahmedabad, standing on leasehold ground and measuring 8 Acres and 2 Gunthas or thereabouts, of 13500 spindles with all preparatory and other machinery, plant, Gearing, Mechanic's shop &c. with Horizontal Compound, side by side condensing Steam Engine with High Pressure Cylinder 18" diameter, Low Pressure Cylinder 34" diameter 4'—6" stroke 500, indicated H. P. with Boiler Pressure of 125 lbs. per square inch, with a speed of 70 Revolutions per minute and two Lancashire Steam Boilers 28' long by 7' diameter suitable for 125 lbs. working pressure with all their fittings of the very highest class of special suitable design by Messrs. Yates and Thom, all supplied by Messrs. Dobson and Barlow in 1896 and 1897, and worked upto November 1898, will be put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION at Ahmedabad on the mill premises by the order the District Court of Ahmedabad bearing date the 17th day of December, 1900, by the Official Liquidators Messrs. Sett. MANSUKHBAAI BHAGUBHAI and Sett LALBHAI DALPATBHAI on THURSDAY the 11th day of April, 1901 at 3 P. M. subject to the particulars and conditions approved and sanctioned by the said Court, copies of which could be obtained on application to the undersigned at their Office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay or Ahmedabad, Jorion Banglow Bahadar.—Dated this 27th day of December, 1900.

Sd. BHAISHANKER and KANGA,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidators.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIA GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only,
and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks, ready laid, between Wathar and Mahableshwar, at Low Rates. BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H. E. Governor and C.-in-C., 153, Main Street, Poona.

BABY'S RATTLES.—HORNS, Trumpets and Bath-bells in Sterling Silver, Baby's Christmas Presents, at MARCKS & Co's, Limited, Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

A GENTLEMAN aged 35 (now in India) with practical experience as MANAGER of a Lancashire Mill Spinning Egyptian, American and Indian cottons, also dyed cottons and merinos, desires change. Apply "A" care of this paper.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA DAIRY, Falkland Road, SUPPLY FRESH BUTTER in any quantity at Moderate charges. Medal Awarded for excellence and purity at the Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1895.

PICTORIAL POSTCARDS, 12 designs at 2 As. each. 30 designs at 1 As. each. Done in Chromo-litho. BABAJEE SAKHARAM, opposite G T Hospital, Bombay.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm which supplies first-class English Nurses, high-caste Goanese and Mahomedan Servants. Patronized by leading clubs, Messes, Hotels, the Army and Navy. Forwards Servants' Certificates if required. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD, opposite Clock Tower,—SUN PROOF HELMETS. Light Weight, Pith Covered Best Grey Felt. Smart Shape, Rs. 11-8, Polo Pith Helmets, Rs. 5-8, New Soft Felt Hats, Wide Brims, Panama and Boating Straw Hats.

MANGOES! Fine MANGOES BOMBAY, Rs. 15 and APPLES AMERICAN Rs. 12 per 100 Cash or V. P.—TUKINA and Co.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only trustworthy, respectable, sober and honest SERVANTS of all denominations are SUPPLIED by B. STEPHENS & Co. 22 Church Gate Street.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Rusty and Refuse, have them repaired and nickelplated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL. 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-½-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Another at Malabar Hill, facing the sea. Apply to JAFFERBHAI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage 5-1. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders. &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, BillForms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc supplied.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

A*TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.*

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Household furniture such as sofas, easy chair, sideboard, chest of drawers, cabinet, almirahs, cupboards, dressing and washhand tables, cots, meat-safe, hat-stand, writing and camp-tables, wardrobe, large musical box, Celestina, books.

1 New folding harmonium.
1 Microscope in case, medical and other books.
1 S. B. Express rifle by James Lang and Son with Westly Richards' patent Breech Action H. M in good condition taking No 2 express cartridge, in case with tools.
2 Milner's safes and stands, almost new.
2 iron safes by Richard M. Lord, new.
1 ebonized grand cottage piano, by Wagner, almost new.
1 English 12 stops organ by John Malcolm, London.
On account of the concerned ex s. s. Gisamin.
C 488—547 60 bundles, each 1 dozen, buckets.
On account of the concerned.
1 case damaged Army and Navy soap.

AT 2 P.M.

Several lady's and gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 Lady's "Rudge Whitworth" bicycle in perfect order.
1 light vis-a-vis, in good order.
1 Second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 high wheel dog-cart.
1 Rubber tyred mailphaeton in good order.
1 Gig with bay waler and harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and neat French-polished blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, crockery and glassware, sweet-toned Mahogany Cottage piano by Marcks & Co, strong built Victoria, handsome bay Waler horse, very fast and good for hill work, set of harness, windproof lamps, carpets, table ornaments, Singer's Sewing Machine etc., the property of C. FLOR Esq. proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Belle Vue, Maria Hill, Mazagon, the valuable and substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture, cottage piano by Soundy, nine stops organ by Gilbert, L. Baner & Co. lady's and gent's bicycles, girl's tricycle, Doctor's Brougham, handsome Vis-a-Vis, office Shigram, black Waler horse, harnesses, child's pony, lady's and baba saddles, Mahogany dining table to sit for 40 persons, large size rare shikar oilpaintings, aviary, fish acquarium, large cooking stove, pea fowls, fowl houses, big studio shed, hand and foot sewing Machines by Singer, a large collection of choice rare plants in tubs and pots, etc, the property of W. H. McCANNIEsq. Assistant Collector, Salt Revenue, proceeding to England.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Official Trustee, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 15th Inst. at 3 p.m. the undermentioned articles belonging to the Trust of LUCEY CHARLOTTE, BURNETT VEARS, viz.

12 Mother-o'-pearl handle fruit knives and forks, 7 plated dessert spoons and 6 forks, 3 teaspoons and 1 cheese scoop.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Falkland Road, Third Cross Lane, and on Falkland Road outside the Fort.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Messrs. Ibrahimbhai Lalji and another, and on account and at the risk of Khatri Adam Aba Patel, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage and Further Charge, dated respectively the 30th August, 1893, and 6th day of March, 1900, the following landed properties, viz:—

LOT 1.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, situate on the west side of Falkland Road Third Cross Lane, without the Fort in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 427 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages tenement building or coawls standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 2118—2119, and street Nos. 9—10, and are bounded on or towards the east by the said Falkland Road Third Cross Lane, on or towards the west by the Falkland Road Fourth Cross Lane, on or towards the north partly by the property of the said mortgagor hereinafter secondly described, partly by the property of Gulam Nubee, and partly by the property of Oomerbhai Cassumbhai Sooti, and on or towards the south by the property of Dhunjeebhoy Keekabhoy.

LOT 2.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate on the south side of Falkland Road in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 76 and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2190, Street Nos. 278—280—282, and bounded on the north by the said Falkland Road, on the south partly by the property of the said mortgagor hereinbefore firstly described and partly by the Falkland Road Third Cross Lane, on the east by the said Falkland Road Third Cross Lane, and on the west by the property of Gulam Nubee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Wadia and Gandy, attorneys for the mortgagees, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th April, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellasis Road, Byculla, the surplus stock in trade of Messrs. Ludna Ebrahim & Co., consisting of household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, horses and carriages, saddlery, harness, &c., &c.

1 English-built gig by "Windover."
2 American carts.
3 dog-carts.
1 Raili cart with Rubber tyre wheels.
1 English-built landau.
1 single-seated brougham.
The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND RARE PLANTS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 68, Walkeshwar Road, the Ridge, Malabar Hill, opposite the Chowkey, a large collection of very valuable and rare select plants, consisting of palm, cotton, begonia, fern, canna, chrysanthemum, staphanotes, ipoumia, anthurium, euchalies, rose lily, goldfern, alocasia, maranta, &c., &c., the property of F. G. DUMAYNE, Esqr.

Catalogues are published, and the plants are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Under instructions from the Mortgagees, in possession, Messrs. BENNETT, & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m. sell by public Auction, at Apollo Bunder, opposite Esplanade Hotel Annexe, the remaining stock-in-trade of Messrs. Knight, Weymouth and Co., consisting of a new oakwood piano by Zulius Hearsch, violins, banjos, guitars, mandolines, Portuguese guitars, cellos, violas, double basses, brass instruments, drums, autoharps, zithers, accordeons, flutes, piccolos, concerttinas, flageolets, christy ministrel and theatrical goods, coach, hunting and bycycle horns, piano, stools, harmoniums, musical boxes, and fittings for all instruments, and various instruments, show cases, counters, writingtables, chairs, typewriter, workshop materials, packing tools, etc, etc, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th April, 1901.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT GIRGAUM, ON THE NORTH SIDE OF NIGHT-SOIL DEPOT LANE.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th April, 1901, at 5 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Dhobie Hajee Abdulla Hajee Ebrahim the following property, under the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 1st day of October, 1896, and indentures of further charge, respectively, dated the 19th day of May, 1897, and the 1st day of December, 1897.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement eight hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 12742, new No. 1039, old Survey No. 161, and new Survey No. 8016, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 516, 17 and 18, and Street, Nos 9-10 and 11, and all which premises are situated at Girgaum, on the north side of Night-soil Depot Lane, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the property of Kharsedjee Rustomjee Daruwalas, on or toward the west by the property of Muncherjee Rustomjee Satna, on or towards the north by the property of Purshotum Vithoba and by the property of Ganesh Ramjee, and on or towards the south by the Night-soil Depot Lane, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Kharshedjee D. Shroff, Attorney to the mortgagees, at his Office, No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE EAST SIDE OF PAREL ROAD, BYCULLA.

Messrs. MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction the premises, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of April, 1901, at 4 p.m., by order of Bai Maneckbai, widow, and Mr. Dossabhoy Cursetjee Ghandy, the administrators of the late Mr. Cursetjee Dorabjee Ghandy deceased, the mortgagees, under the power of sale reserved to them by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 25th March, 1896, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Memon Oomer Peer Mahomed, the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of Parel Road, Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 714 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Haji Cassum, on the south by the property of Haji Habib Ahmed, on the east by the private passage common to the premises now being described and to the property of the Trustees of Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata Trust Settlement No. 2, and which is beyond such passage, and on the west by the Parel Road aforesaid, and which said premises, together with other piece of land, are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 16242, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward E, Nos. 7437 (1B) and 7437 (1F) and street Nos. 25B and 25F, and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the Undersigned or to Messrs. Bicknell Merwanji, and [illegible], mortgagee's attorneys at their office situate at No. [illegible] Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, where the title-deeds can also be inspected.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, April 8th, 1901.

SMOKE ONLY

LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
General Kitchener	per 100	4	0	India	per 100	2	8
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped	,,	4	0	Extra No. 1	,,	2	4
Queen Olga extra ,, ,,	,,	4	0	Extra No, 2 Gold tipped ...	,,	2	0
Imperial	,,	4	0	Extra No. 2	,,	1	12
Star	,,	3	0	Extra No. 3	,,	1	8
Aromatic	,,	2	12	Extra popular	,,	1	0
Queen Olga Gold tipped No. 1	,,	2	8				

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

LIVIERATO & CO.,

75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THOUSANDS OF LIVES SAVED.

NEMESIS' AGUE SPECIFIC.

The Antidote for Ague, Malaria, Influenza and Plague. A speedy and certain remedy for all kinds of Fevers. Per Bot. Re. 1.

170, SHAIK MEMON ST., } **F. S. MADON & CO.,** } BOMBAY.

THE PASTEUR GERM FILTER.

A Simple and Effective Precaution against Enteric (Typhoid) Fever, Cholera, Dysentery, and all Diseases communicated through Water.

THE PASTEUR FILTER.

M. PASTEUR states that he has authorized the association of his name with this Filter, invented and tested in his laboratory, because of his knowledge of its scientific and sanitary value; but that such association with any other filter is simply an abuse of his name, made without his authority and against his wish.

SOLE AGENTS for INDIA:—HEATLY & GRESHAM, Ld., Engineers, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—**H. S. SMITH & CO.,**
BAKEHOUSE LANE.

PRICE LIST OF

CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers. On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES,		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	,,	3	12	EXTRA	,,	3	0
IMPERIAL	,,	2	12	IMPERIAL	,,	2	8
EXTRA FINE GOLD TIPPED...	per 50	2	12	FINE	,,	2	4
				PRINCESS	,,	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED .... Rs. 11,05,82,460
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS... Rs. 1,92,58,420

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 8
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 0 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	12 1 9
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE PICK OF WHISKIES.

PRIVATE RESERVE.
SLATER'S V. O.
O. H. L. LIQUEUR.
COCKBURN'S GLEN ORME.
BURKE'S GLENLIVET.
LOCH RYAN.
BURKE'S * * * IRISH.

Of all Dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

MARTELLS * * * BRANDY (Silver Label) at Rs. 52 Per Doz., is equal to many higher priced Liqueur Brandies.

AGENT

B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes.

BEST ITALIAN

VERMOUTH BRANCA

AND

BITTERS BRANCA.

FERNET-BRANCA OF FRATELLI BRANCA MILAN.

PURVEYORS TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

The Only Ones Who Possess True and Genuine Prize

THE GREATEST HONOURS

AT THE CHIEF EXHIBITIONS.

Exact the Signature crosswise on the Label. } "FRATELLI BRANCA & Co."

Beware of the innumerable counterfeits.

APPLY TO AGENTS:

CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE.

DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half year ended 31st December, 1900, at the Rate of Ten per cent per Annum, and will be payable on and after the 9th instant to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 27th ultimo.

By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS.
Manager.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1901.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P M on MONDAY, the 15th day of April, 1901, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING for the different Municipal Hospitals from the 1st May, 1901, to 30th April, 1902

2. Samples of Clothing can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

3. Form of Contract, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 2, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

4. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid into the office of the Undersigned in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

5. A further payment to make the total Deposit equal to 10 per cent on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

6. With each Tender samples of Clothing proposed to be supplied should be submitted by the Tenderer.

7. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
W. E. WAITE,
Chief Accountant, Municipality.
Chief Accountant's Office, Bombay. 2nd April, 1901.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are invited towards the above Fund. Subscribers are requested to send in their amounts either direct to the BANK OF BOMBAY where an account has been opened, or to the Undersigned, at No. 21-27 Hornby Row, Fort. Receipts will be acknowledged.

JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT,
For Self and Co-Secretaries.

WONDERFUL SULPHUR GLASS.

IT cures incurable diseases and saves the public from the trouble of taking bitter drugs. The constant use of this glass in drinking milk, curd and water according to our direction, magically cures Dyspepsia, Acidity, Nervous Debility, Piles, Mercurial poison, Skin diseases, and purifies blood. It is best Cholera preventive.

Price, Rs. 2. Packing and Postage extra.

Apply to KING WILLIAM & GOSCH,
5-6, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

NEW LAMPS FOR OLD—NOT QUITE

But one hundred and eighty-five
185 RUPEES FOR THREE RUPEES.
Send a Money-order for 3 for six months' Subscription
TO
INDIAN TIT BITS.
FIVE CURRENCY NOTES.

100 L/SV 6 * * * * 2
50 X/LR 9 * * * 4
20 P/PT 2 * * * 1
10 L/LL 3 * * * 3
5 W/CC 9 * * * 5

On your money-order Coupon fill in number where the stars are. The correct guess will win all or either of the notes. If no correct reply the nearest wins. If more than one correct money divided.

Competition closes May 5th.

INDIAN TIT BITS,
43, METCALFE STREET, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for the PURCHASE of about 628 CAST IRON WATER PIPES landed at Vizagapatam, from various Steamers, and rejected by the consignees as being cracked or fractured. About 500 of the pipes are only slightly damaged, and are servisable.

The number and sizes of the pipes are approximately as follows :—

119 Pipes C. I. 15"
28 " " 14"
448 " " 10"
8 " " 8"
7 " " 6"
1 " " 5"
3 " " 4"
5 " " 3"
1 " " 2½"
3 " " 2"
2 10" Bend pipes.
1 15" " "
1 3" Spigot and Socket.
1 12" Lengthening piece,

Further particulars on application to the undersigned, on whose premises the pipes may be seen.

For the Underwriters—
STUART HALL & CO.,
Lloyd's Agents, Vizagapatam.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1901.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.
PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 16, ESPLANADE ROAD.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 49m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m. High water, 1-34m. 2-21a. Low water, 7-5m. 7-36a.
Banks closed, Easter holidays.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—The Rev. A. E. Oyers, who resides in the Fort, went on a visit to the Alliance Mission House, Grant Road, on Thursday afternoon. When he got there, he placed his bicycle at the foot of the verandah steps, and on coming out about an hour after the machine, which was valued at Rs. 225, was missing.

DROWNING FATALITY.—An inquiry was held on Good Friday at Sewree Road, by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Mahadeo Ramborsch, a Hindu lad aged nine years. The deceased was an orphan and was supported by a friend. On Thursday last, the deceased was missed from the hut and on a search being made, his body was found floating in a quarry hole close by. There were no marks of violence on the body. A verdict of accidental death was recorded

SUCIDE OF A PARSEE.—At Dhobie Talao, on Saturday, Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry regarding the death of Pirojshaw Jivenji, a Parsee orphan, aged twenty-five years. The deceased lived in the Parsee Dharamsala at Chowpathy, where he was maintained by charity. He had been suffering from consumption for the last year and a half and was much emaciated. On Saturday morning Pirojshaw was seen jumping into the Dhobie Talao Tank in a very deliberate manner. An alarm was raised, but before anything could be done to rescue him, he was drowned. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of March 1901, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 3,333. Among them the number of new admission was 668; classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	12	0	12	24
Vanias	44	10	12	66
Brahmins	68	16	35	119
Lohanas	17	7	14	38
Other Castes	175	82	164	421
Total	316	115	237	668

The average daily attendance was 108.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—Our Bhownagar correspondent, on the 4th inst., writes :—The weather this side has been cloudy for the past few days.—A movement is on foot to convert the broad gauge railway into metre from Viramgam to Wadhwan, when trains will run direct from Meshana to Wadhwan.—H. H. the Thacore Saheb of Palitana, who was sick, has now recovered. Dead rats were found in the palace of Prince Jeeboba, the heir apparent of Morvi, at Songad. The Prince at once vacated the Makan on medical advice and went to reside at Rajkote. The palace was disinfected.—The earnings of the B. G. J. P. Railway, this year, is two lakhs less than last year.—A fire broke out in a shop of a corn-dealer, at Bhownagar, but was extinguished after a little damage was done.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY COOLIE.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Saidu Hussein, a Mahomedan coolie, was charged with the theft of clothes valued at Rs. 55, belonging to Shekmahimed Amrudin, a Mahomedan hawker. On Tuesday last the complainant engaged the accused as labourer and gave his property in charge of the accused. They walked through several streets of Bhoiwada for the sale of the goods, and eventually the complainant told the accused to stand at the corner of Bhoiwada saying that he would return in a short time after taking some tea. On his return, he saw neither the accused nor his property. Complainant gave information to the police and the accused was arrested. It was found that he had disposed of a portion of the property. Police Inspector Power, who was in court, informed his Worship that of late such offences had become very common. Accused pleaded "guilty" to the charge and was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

DOMESTIC INFELICITY.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at the Morgue, by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Abai, a Hindu woman, aged thirty years. The deceased lived with one Gunnoo Annopa, a stone-trimmer in Khetwady 6th Lane. The evidence showed that about ten days ago Gunnoo bought a stock of "bajri" and gave it to her. The latter, however, used the grain rather lavishly and finished it in half the usual time. Gunnoo got angry with her and took her to task for it. She became sullen and constantly quarrelled with Gunnoo's sister, who lived with them and whom she charged with having been the cause of all her trouble. When Gunnoo returned home from work on Saturday evening he found deceased lying unconscious and breathing heavily. He put her in a victoria and was conveying her to the J. J. Hospital, when she died on the way. Her body was then conveyed to the morgue. It was afterwards ascertained that deceased had purchased a quantity of opium on the previous day and swallowed the drug. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquiry on Good Friday at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Jija Dagdoo, a Hindu labourer aged twenty-eight years, who resided with his sister at Wari Bunder. For the last two years deceased had been suffering from an internal complaint, which made his life miserable. On Thursday night Jija was heard breathing very heavily and when his sister went to arouse him she found him unconscious. Deceased was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination he was found to be suffering from opium poisoning. He was detained under treatment, but never came to himself and died next day. A verdict of suicide was returned by the Jury. Another inquiry was held on Saturday at Parel, by the Coroner, on the body of Pandoo Ratnoo, a Hindu, aged twenty-three years. For the last three months deceased had been suffering from gravel and was in consequence much depressed in mind. On Friday morning he proceeded to the Dinshaw Petit Mill at Parel and jumped into the hot water tank attached to the Mill. The occurrence was noticed by a number of people and the police on being informed dragged the tank, but without success. Next day the body rose to the surface of the water, when it was removed. A verdict of suicide was returned.

THE RECENT KHOJA MURDERS.—His Highness the Aga Khan, when he was in England, created a most favourable impression in the minds of the English public. The "Birmingham Daily Post," in commenting on the recent murders of two Khojas in Bombay, says:—"The riots just reported from Bombay, though puzzling to the outsider and trivial in their character, are of deep interest to those who know the East. They have arisen on the occasion of the return of His Highness Aga Khan to the Indian shores. This youthful head of an ancient race and Royal line is, by what he represents, one of the most remarkable personages in India. He is the head of the Khoja community which is, in point of fact, the elder line of the dynasty of Persia, and historically the most important of the Shiah sect of Mahommedans. There is little doubt that the Hashasheens or Assassins, the famous sect of Mount Lebanon, who made such an impression, social and warlike, upon the Crusaders, were Khojas. The Druses of Lebanon are also a kindred race, remnants of the old enemies of the Abbasside throne; and they, with millions in Persia, India, Central Asia, and Western Africa, reverence this young man. Aga Khan takes no active part in encouraging the veneration of which he is thus the centre. He is very cultivated and intelligent, entirely given to Western civilisation and ideas; too much so, indeed, for some of his votaries who have on this account seceded from the cult and brought about the deplorable tumult at Bombay, in which four or five were wounded and two killed. All this is no fault of his, but it is to be profoundly regretted because he has proved himself a mainstay of peace and order, holding together the wild elements of Islam in Western India, and over and over again doing excellent service in this way to the British Government, whose devoted friend he is, as were also his father and grandfather."

CRICKET.

H. M. S. MAGDALA *VS.* H. M. S. COSSACK.

H. M. S. COSSACK.

Dr Eastman, c Petre, b Livingstone	14
F Lewis, c Petre, b Livingstone	0
W Jackson, c Livingstone, b Stokes-Rees	7
Lieut Hardinge, b Livingstone	1
Mr Lenn, c Livingstone, b Stokes-Rees	5
Lieut Glossop, b Livingstone	7
H Holt, b Livingstone	0
W Oliver, c Saxton, b Stokes-Rees	4
R Smith, b Livingstone	6
J T Prater, b Livingstone	0
A Yeo, not out	1
Extras	7
Total	52

H. M. S. MAGDALA.

Lieut Washington, retired	31
J Gaxton, b Lenn	0
Sub-Lieut Hamilton, l-b-w, b Lenn	11
Lieut Petre, c Glossop, b Smith	15
Lieut Carver, run out, b Yeo	3
Lieut Stokes-Rees, b Lenn	0
Sub-Lieut Livingstone, retired	[illegible]
W Fitcombe, b Smith	[illegible]
A E Hayward, not out	0
Sub-Lieut Ward, b Smith	0
W Folkes, did not bat	
Extras	10
Total	165

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

OUR Ahmedabad correspondent, under date April 4, writes :—A general meeting of the Parsi inhabitants of Ahmedabad was held at the instance of Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil, C. I. E., for the purpose of electing four members for the Parsi Panchayet. At first it was known that two seats were vacant owing to the deaths of the late Jehangir Pestonji Vakil and Ratanji Nasarwanji Kottawala, and in order to know the opinion of the Parsis generally Mr. Nowrosji held special meetings of some select members at different times in his bungalow at Karang. There it was represented to Mr. Nowrosji by the Parsis residing near the railway suburb and also by those engaged in the mill industry of Ahmedabad, that a representative from each of these sections should be nominated members of the Panchayet of Ahmedabad. Out of respect to the opinion of these gentlemen, Mr. Nowrosji, who presided at the last meeting on Sunday, in the Vakil's Fire-Temple, proposed, that Messrs. Hosangji Barjorji Vania and Dadabhai Dinshaw Kadaka be elected in place of the late Messrs. Vakil V. Kottawala : that Dr. Nanabhai Kuverji Mody, be appointed to represent the section of the railway suburb &c., and that owing to the increased population of the Parsis in Ahmedabad, Mr. Dinshaw Hormasji Mehta be nominated an additional member of the Ahmedabad Panchayet. This proposition being unanimously agreed to by all present, it was accordingly passed. After this, some of the members spoke in praise of the late secretary of the Parsi Panchayet, who worked disinterestedly for the welfare of the Parsi community here. The Parsi fund has amounted to nearly Rs. 60,000, at present, which is said to be due to the zeal of the late secretary, Mr. Jehangir Pestonji Vakil.

Two more deaths have to be recorded this month. The death of Mr. Sambuprasad Bechardas, the head of the Kadva Kunbis, of Ahmedabad, has caused a void in that community, which will hardly be filled up for some years to come. The deceased was the only son of the late Bechardas Ambaidas, C.S.I., who some 20 years ago was a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay. The deceased died at his residence at Delhi Gate, on the 23rd ultimo, after a protracted illness. He was only 31 years of age at the time of his death. He was a social reformer and the pioneer of female education in Ahmedabad. Every year he held a prize-exhibition, at his bungalow, inviting all the girls of the city schools, when prizes in the shape of books, clothes and cash were awarded to the successful students. Last year, Mr. F. S. P. Lely, the Revenue Commissioner, presided at the request of the deceased.

Another death which occurred only last night is that of Mr. Madhavlal the only son of the late Hon. Ranchorlal Chotalal, C.I.E., Deceased was the owner of three mills erected in Ahmedabad. He took no part in public affairs but only last year he offered the government Rs. 20,000, for establishing a technical institute in Ahmedabad in memory of his late father Ranchorlal. The offer was accepted by the government and a building is being erected near the railway station. The deceased was about 52 years of age. His death was sudden and his illness was not known to the public.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Friday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	7	5	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	10	44
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	34	18	46
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	14	10	19
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	33	22	61
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	7	13	28
G Mahim and Worli	11	9	19
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	22	43
Total	112	109	271
Same date last year	137	91	357

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4		15
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri			29
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	14	17	48
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	16	13	20
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	10	28	63
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	27	8	26
G Mahim and Worli	20	11	19
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	11	25
Total	102	100	245
Same date last year	115	103	387

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	2	9
B Mandvi Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	9	57
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	50	18	55
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	22	12	20
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	8	22	69
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	19	6	21
G Mahim and Worli	14	12	16
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	11	21
Total	118	93	272
Total plague deaths to date	92,695	77,330	
Same date last year	131	96	304

BANDORA.

There were 2 attacks and 2 deaths recorded from plague within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Thursday, and 2 attacks and 2 deaths on Friday.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, MARCH 22.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr F W Fox, B Cov
Mr J Eccles, B
Mr B Parkes, B
Mr J Murray, B
Mr H E Sweet, M
Brig-Gen H E Penton
Lieut-Col P R Bairnsfather
Lieut Col W Loch
Major A Silcock
Major H E C Nepean
Major R H Charles
Capt C S D Leslie
Capt W Beadon
Capt H S de Brett, D S O
Capt F de B Young
Capt D B Thomson
Capt A S Arnold
Capt A E Webb
Capt P R Robertson
Lieut G D Campbell
Lieut H W Stace
Lieut G M Molloy
Lieut J B Barstow
Miss H A Mills, I A N S

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr R D Oldham, B, 3 mo M C (cancels permission to return)
Mr E H Clementson, B, 12 mo furl
Mr F K Cunliffe, B, 4 mo furl
Mr J Brown, M, 6 mo M C
Mr W C F Leggatt, M, 5 mo M C
Col B L P Reilly, 1 mo
Lieut-Col R F Trotter, to Oct 31, 1901
Capt H V Bradley, to July 31, 1901
Lieut C E D Davidson-Houston, 10 days
Lieut G R D Churchill, 3 mo
Lieut F S Garwood, 2 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr A E Rigg, B Cov
Mr W H Michael, M Cov
Mr R D Prior, Bo
Major R H Twigg
Capt C D Lester
Capt T McKay
Lieut G R K Williams
Lieut C Bliss

ANOTHER work, which Mr. Henry Frowde, Publisher to the Oxford University, will have ready shortly is "Legislative Methods and Forms," by Sir Courtenay Ilbert, Parliamentary Counsel to the Treasury. The contents of the volume represent more than thirty years' experience in the preparation, of legislative measures both in England and India.

The Sanatan Bharutdhurm Maharisha met at Ahmedabad, on Friday, to discuss religious subjects. A number of delegates from Bombay and the Deccan have arrived, including Sirdar Natu of Poona. Owing to the death of Mr. Madhowlal, the President of the Reception Committee, the proceedings closed soon, and a deputation was sent to the deceased's son. The members of the Gujerat Ladies' Club, were present when an address to Mrs. Bartholomeusz, the President of the Club, was read on her leaving Ahmedabad.

AN INDIAN DIVORCE CASE.

IN the Divorce Court, on March 18, before Mr. Justice Gorell Barnes, the case of Hamilton v. Hamilton and Ashburnham was heard.

This was the petition of Francis Walter Douglas Hamilton for the dissolution of his marriage with Violet Ellinor Jane Hamilton, *nee* Ferrell, on the ground of her adultery with Cecil Ashburnham.

Mr. Barnard was for the petitioner ; Mr. Randolph for the respondent.

Mr. Barnard said that the parties were married on January 25, 1894, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, and there was one child issue of the marriage. The petitioner was formerly an officer in the Army, and in 1887 he was stationed in India and made the acquaintance of an Australian lady, Miss Rosie Woods. They were married in December of that year at Secunderabad, and subsequently went to live in New South Wales, the petitioner having retired from the service. In 1893, while the petitioner was temporarily away from home, his wife obtained a divorce on the ground of his cruelty and drunkenness. He then abandoned his Australian domicil and returned to India, where he met and married his present wife, the respondent. For a time they lived in London, but in the summer of 1896 the petitioner, who, as well as the respondent, was a member of the theatrical profession, took out a theatrical company on tour in India. In March, 1897, he was obliged to speak to his wife about her conduct with the co-respondent, who was also a member of the company, and high words passed. In the following May, at Calcutta, matters reached a climax, for the respondent and co-respondent both set him at defiance, and said they should do as they pleased. The petitioner thereupon assaulted the co-respondent, knocked him down, and dismissed him from the company. Before the company reached Darjeeling it was discovered that the respondent and co-respondent had both disappeared. They were traced to Cuttack, on the coast, and under the provisions of the old Indian Penal Code the co-respondent was arrested on a warrant at the Beach Hotel, Madras. Subsequently, at the request of the respondent's family, the petitioner withdrew the warrant, and after the guilty couple had fled to England he followed, and eventually ascertained that they had been living together at Clapham as "Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Newton" (that being the co-respondent's stage name), and that the respondent had given birth to a child in February, 1899.

Mr. Francis Fitzgerald, a member of the English Bar, and also of the New South Wales Bar, gave evidence of the validity of the Australian divorce.

Evidence having been given in support of the petition, Mr. Justice Gorell Barnes inquired how it was proposed to prove the Indian marriage.

Mr. Barnard.—By a certificate from the India Office.

Mr. Justice Gorell Barnes.—The respondent in her answer denies the validity of the Australian divorce, and makes certain counter charges against the petitioner.

Mr. Randolph.—I am not in a position to deny that the Australian decree was a valid one, and I have no evidence to tender in support of the counter charges.

The petitioner having denied that there was any truth in the charges made against him,

Mr. Justice Gorell Barnes pronounced a decree nisi with costs, and gave the petitioner the custody of the child.

ZAILA NEWS.

THOUGH warlike preparations continue in Berbera' little is known of them here, beyond the contribution of 50 recruits to join the force of Colonel Swayne. Rumour has it that the Abysinnians, pretending to retreat, lulled the Mullah and his party into fancied security, and then fell upon them in the rear during the night inflicting "awful slaughter" but as this is slow travelling caravan news it should, if true, have been corroborated before this.

At Berbera while raw levies are drilled, and taught that the thick end of the gun is the handle, and the thin end must point towards the Mullah, in Zaila the talk is all of peace. The usually quiet city on the sand is alive with excitement over the arrival of the Esa Ughaz who rode solemnly across the plain escorted by some two hundred spear armed warriors. This strange procession proceeded to the Residency where dances were given before the Consul. This is the first visit of the Ughaz, a young man of twenty, since his installation, and there is some curiosity about him and his wild looking followers.

A few days later there arrived the Gudabursi Ughaz. It is many years since this intelligent Chief, occasional friend to the British Government, visited the coast. Escorted by thirty horsemen and near two hundred spearmen on foot, the Ughaz reached the town where hundreds of people thronged to greet him and take him to the Residency to be received by Mr. Keyser.

The first words of this courteous old man were expressions of sorrow at the loss of The Great Queen.

The audience being seated, the horsemen proceeded to show off, galloping and singing, much to their own satisfaction, though it was impossible not to pity the poor animals tortured with cruel bits. The foot men then danced. All these dances are much the same, the chief skill being demanded of the spectators, who to preserve their reputation, must not flinch when the frantically excited Somali dashes towards them with well poised spear, only pulling himself up with a jerk when within a few feet of their noses. Indeed on the present occasion at one moment an unexpected effect seemed so imminent, that a couple of chiefs standing by, literally hurled themselves upon the advancing dancers whose impetus appeared beyond their own control.

This is the first time within the memory of the oldest inhabitant the Esa Ughaz and Gudabursi Ughaz have met together in Zaila. Great things are expected, and there is much hurrying to and fro and meetings and talkings among the Elders of both tribes who played a prominent part in the ceremony of the English New Year's day—the date of Mr. Keyser's peace.

It is hoped by all the chiefs on each side that the seal will be finally set on this compact by the two Ughaz going together in picturesque procession to record their vows for peace at the tomb of the holy Sheik Ibrahim. The next few days will show. Meanwhile the place is alive with unaccustomed hum. Speaking of hum, Zaila was lately visited by a flight of locusts, curious that such creatures should elect to visit a dreary stretch of sand.

Amongst the expected arrivals from Abysinnia are Mr. A. E. Pease, M.P., Mrs. Pease and Mr. Edward Peace, also Mr. Harwood, the naturalist, who accompanies them. Mr. Peace had proposed to go through to Khartoum but after some months shooting in Abysinnia it is stated that he is returning to Zeila.

Ras Makonen is expected back in Harrar from visiting the King at Adis Ababa. He is popular and people are preparing to welcome him back after his long absence.

On Friday next Monsieur Bonhoure, the Governor of the French Somali coast, is riding over from Dijibouti to visit Zaila. His coming is looked forward to by all here with pleasure. Such friendly visits are beneficial to the native mind which has hitherto perhaps dimly believed that in annoying either of the neighbouring Governments the other would account it good.

It is thought that the Consul, the only resident European here, will ride to the frontier to meet his guest.—*Aden Gazette.*

DEATH OF MR. F. C. FISHER, GOVERNMENT AGENT, KURUNEGALA.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE SHOCK.

EVERYONE will be shocked to learn that Mr Francis Conrad Fisher, Government Agent, Kurunegala, died suddenly this morning, at the Maligawa. Mr. Fisher was apparently in the best of health, and paid a visit to Colombo about a week ago, to arrange with his Excellency the Governor for the reception of the Royal Visitors at Polgohawela, by the chiefs of the North-Western Province. Later telegrams received indicate that Mr. Fisher committed suicide. The reason for this step is far to seek, as he was not in any trouble with Government; but, on the contrary, H. E. the Governor had just commended him for a C. M. G. ship.

We learn that Mr. Fisher had been suffering from insomnia for the past seven months, and that he had a fit of heat apoplexy about two months ago, when he was advised to go to England for a change. He made light of his illness, however, and did not act on the advice given him. It appears Mr. Fisher retired last night as usual, sleeping in a bed-room adjoining the office room. This morning, at about 6-15 the report of a gun was heard of in the direction of the bed-room. In the harness room, which also adjoins the bed-room, Mr. Fisher was found dead, with a gun shot wound in the head, the upper part of the skull being completely shattered. Dr. Haynsburgh, the Medical Officer of the station was sent for and on arrival pronounced life extinct. A double-barrelled gun was lying close by and appearances indicated that the wound was self-inflicted. An enquiry is being held by Mr. J. H. Leak, the Police Magistrate, and the verdict was expected in Colombo later this afternoon.

Mr. Fisher was the second son of the late Capt. Fisher, Superintendent of Police, Colombo, and his untimely demise has, we learn, thrown a gloom over the whole town of Kurunegala. Mrs. Fisher is overwhelmed with grief and great sympathy is extended to her in her sad bereavement.—"Times of Ceylon" April 2.)

THE Viceroy, on Thursday, killed a leopard. A tiger was supposed to be in the beat, but it was impossible to get at him owing to a swamp. Some small game was also killed, including seven florican. Two elephants, which got badly bogged, were eventually saved.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY OF BRITISH INDIA.

THE development of the cotton industry in the East, especially in India, China, and Japan, is certain to have a very marked effect on the trade at home, and it is desirable that those interested should keep themselves informed regarding the progress of events. In the "Board of Trade Journal" there are some figures bearing on the subject, some of which may be noted. At the beginning of 1900 there were 118 cotton mills in the Bombay Presidency, which number had by the close of the year increased to 132. Out of the 14 new mills 11 were spinning mills, one spinning and weaving and two weaving only. Against the increase of 14 in the total number of mills must be recorded that 28 mills were closed for varying periods during the year, owing to the liquidation of the companies concerned repairs, plague, total failure of cotton crop, famine, and such other causes. The weight of all the yarn spun by the cotton mills in the Bombay Presidency during the years ending March 31, 1898, 1899, and 1900, was as follows :

1897-1898	324,649,184
1898-1899	368,050,099
1899-1900	371,040,956

The production (excluding free stock) of cotton goods during the twelve months, February to January of the same years, was 70,415,078 lb., 80,959,243 lb., and 80,692,881 lb., respectively. Looking at the whole of British India we find that at the end of 1899-1900 there were 183 cotton mills (of which five did not work during the year), containing 38,420 looms and 4,723,324 spindles. Of these mills 104 were exclusively spinning mills, 3 were exclusively weaving mills, and in 79 both spinning and weaving were carried on. They employed a daily average of 163,241 persons —104,811 men, 31,105 women, 17,053 young persons, and 10,272 children. The nominal capital of the mills, so far as can be ascertained, is estimated to be over 160,000,000 rupees, say about 11,000,000l. sterling. The consumption of cotton by the mills, is estimated to have amounted in the year ending June 30, 1899, to about 1,641,000 bales of 400 lb. each, or, say, 5,853,000 cwt., a quantity representing a material proportion of the whole production of cotton in India, which may be taken in an ordinary year, allowance being made for unreported areas, at about 3,600,000 bales. The prosperity of the cotton spinning and weaving industry is consequently of great importance in Indian agricultural economics. The total production of yarn in the mills in British India was as far as reported, for the year 1899-1900, 501,294,539 lb., of which 439,223,856 lb. were Nos. 1 to 20 and 62,070,683 lb. were above No. 20. A noticeable fact is the continued increase in the production of yarn of counts higher than No. 20, being in the year mentioned 12 per cent. of the total production. This fact brings the mills more directly into competition with those in Britain. The production of woven goods in British India during 1899-1900 was as follows: Bombay, 78,583,369 lb.; Madras, 6,940,942 lb.; North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 3,624,932 lb.; Central Provinces, 5,261,041 lb.; total, 95,320,357, lb. Weaving is concentrated in the Bombay mills to an even greater degree than spinning, the mills of that province producing 82 per cent. of the whole quantity woven in British India. Madras and the Central Provinces produce 7 and 6 per cent. respectively of the whole. The goods woven are mainly grey (unbleached) goods, representing 86 per cent. of the whole production. The proportion of woven goods other than grey goods, was highest in Madras, where it increased last year to 48 per cent. In the Central Provinces the proportion was 20 per cent, and in Bombay 11 per cent. The production of yarn and woven goods in non-British territory, i. e., the Native States of Mysore, Indore, Baroda, Nandgaon, and Bhavnagar in 1899-1900 was as follow : yarn 12,238,053 lb., as against 9,754,841 lb. in 1898-99; woven goods, 2,744,450 lb., as against 3,031,654 lb. in 1898-99. The above figures are of course, exclusive of hand spinning and weaving.—"Engineering."

BANANAS AND MANGOES.

THE NEW TRADE WITH THE WEST INDIES.

THE safe arrival of the Port Morant, the first steamer of the new service which is to carry fresh supplies of fruit from the West Indies, has aroused widespread interest in London. In celebration of the event, Mr. Alfred L. Jones, Chairman of the Imperial West India Mail Service, entertained at dinner, at the Constitutional Club, a large party of gentlemen, shipowners, underwriters, and others interested in the West Indian trade. Upon a table in the centre of the room was a goodly pile of fruit from the Port Morant's cargo—bananas, pineapples, mangoes, grape apples, and pomeloes. The mango is, perhaps, better known, and is a favourite subject of jests with Anglo Indians and Australians on account of the dire consequences of eating it in company. Woe betide the untravelled person who ventures to tackle this innocent looking fruit. It smothers his face with a rich, red syrupy substance that is only removed by assiduous washing with soap and water.

The success of the West India Company's experiment had naturally put every one in a good humour, and much was said of the importance both to the country and to the West Indian Colonies of the new trade that has been opened up. There was the fruit in different stages of ripeness, the bananas ranging in colour from pale green to a golden yellow. As a matter of fact it is from the banana trade that most is expected. The banana is a fruit that is very popular in this country, and it grows in great profusion—in the semi-tropical region of the West Indies. The banana-grower has his troubles—and what grower has not?—but it can be grown for a mere nothing, the only trouble hitherto having been to transport it in good condition to distant places where a market can be found for it. It is easy to bring produce from the other side of the world that can be subjected to the refrigerating process. Bananas, however, must not be frozen or they refuse to ripen; on the other hand, they must not be kept in a hot place or they become rotten after a journey of fourteen days, and even with the Direct Mail service running the West Indies are still a fortnight distant from these shores. However human ingenuity has overcome all obstacles in this as in so many other matters, and it has been found quite practicable by a system of cold-air compartments to maintain the fruit in an atmosphere of about 58 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the voyage when the natural temperature varies from 91 degrees in Jamaica to anything down to freezing point near these shores.

Something was said in the course of the evening of the importance of the West Indian sugar-trade, and it was hinted not obscurely by more than one speaker that the Government might, while taxing sugar, introduce a differential tariff, but in the main the new trade in fruit is what was talked about and there was a general agreement as to the beneficial effect that might be expected to accrue from it.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 6.

Saturday: The barometer has risen briskly to rapidly in the Punjab and slightly to briskly in Rajputana and the Deccan. It has fallen briskly to rapidly in Bihar, Bengal, Assam and Burma. The depression shown yesterday in the Punjab and Deccan have practically filled up. Pressure is low and uniform in north-east India. Showers are reported from Tenasserim, Assam, upper India hills, Central Provinces and Bombay Deccan. Silchar and Belgaum have received one and a half inches; Margin, Murree Srinagar and Sambalpur from a half to three quarters each. The temperature has fallen in north-west India, Deccan and South India, and is below normal in upper Sind, east of the Central Provinces and South of Bombay, Deccan. It is in considerable excess in the central Punjab and considerable to large defect in submontane districts of Simla and Mussoorie hills Weather is more settled in upper India but is feebly unsettled in north-east India Assam and upper Burma where local thunderstorms may occur during the day.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 6TH OF APRIL.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Sirsa and Agra, the pressure has changed by small amounts in all districts. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 7° in excess of normal in Rajputana and at Karachi and 9° in defect at Raipur. The minimum is 11° in excess at Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Ahmedabad and the lowest 60° at Jacobabad.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are partially cloudy in several places.

About a quarter of an inch of rain has fallen at Hoshangabad and Colombo and light showers at Nagpur.

Weather is favourable for dust or thunder-storms, with scattered rain in the Central and North-West Provinces. Rain is likely in Ceylon.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

LORD ROBERTS has given cordial support to the scheme for according help to soldiers and sailors and their families in connection with the great naval and military exhibition at the Crystal Palace this summer. The Palace Company, it will be remembered, made a gift to various funds of 50,000 guinea season tickets, the entire sale proceeds being credited to the society disposing of them.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Hermod, 829 tons, Commander K F Olsen, will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE steamer Vulcan, 2,211 tons, Commander C Vasey, sailed on Saturday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Lowenberg, 3,635 tons, Commander H Frerich, sailed yesterday for Antwerp and Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Ehrenfels, 3,533 tons, Commander G A Gramburg, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE City Line steamer City of Lucknow, 2,371 tons, Commander D Morrison, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant, from Liverpool 9th March, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Oolobaria, 3,420 tons, Commander J T Hirst, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant, from Calcutta 24th March, with a cargo of coal.

THE Hansa Line steamer Rudelsburg, 1588 tons Commander G Brusting arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, 1st March via Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer King Arthur 1047 tons Commander J Hannah arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Jeddah 25th March via Aden with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Merkara, 1,949 tons, Commander H Sharpe, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant, from Calcutta 16th March via coast ports, with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Chanda, 1,304 tons, Commander J MacLean, sailed on Saturday, for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and Messrs Ebrahim and Jassum and 5 deck passengers.

THE Wilson Line steamer Horatio, 2,081 tons, Commander T Croft, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant, from Hull 6th March, with a cargo of coal and general and the following passengers :—Miss M L Duffy, Mr N Bran and Mr C Bran.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Commander E C Russell, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant, from Karachi 4th April, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Blair, Mr Edminstone, Mr Kirkbride, Mr Hoonahan, Miss Thompson, Mrs Townsend and child, Conductor Parker, wife and 3 children, Capt Unwin, Mrs Fryer and infant, Mrs Cristance, Miss Brouneker, Mrs Rattigan and child, Miss Malony, Mr Strange, Mrs Robinson, Major and Mrs McLeod, Mr Rickie, Mr Le Marchand, Mr and Mrs Curjel and 156 deck.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Mandovy (Port Gunboat)	Rego	Goa, April 3
	Oolobaria s	Hirst	Calcutta, March 24
5	Caledonia s	Gordon	London, March 14
	Bengo (Port Gunboat)	Costa	Panjim, April 3
	Horatio s	Croft	Hull, March 6
	City of Lucknow s	Morrison	Liverpool, March 9
	Merkara s	Sharpe	Calcutta, March 16
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, April 4
6	King Arthur s	Hannah	Jeddah, Mar 25
	Sicilia (Transport)	Tocque	Southampton, Mar 15
7	Rudelsburg s	Brusting	Hamburg, Mar 1

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Kola s	Tice	Karachi, &c
	Umta s	Gimblett	Calcutta
	Quito s	Baird	Calcutta
6	Australia s	Tait	Liverpool, &c
	Persia s	Wheler	London
	Chanda s	McLean	Persian Gulf
	Vulcan s	Vasey	Calcutta
7	Lowenburg s	Frerich	Hamburg, &c
	Ehrenfels s	Gramberg	Hamburg
	Sicilia (Transport)	Tocque	Calcutta

The steamer Hermod, Aisen, for Rangoon, obtained her port clearance on Saturday.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—
Steamer Caledonia, for London.
" Arabia, for Antwerp, Havre, &c.
" Assyria, for Persian Gulf.
" Uganda, for Calcutta, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 6.

FOR LONDON.

Clyde s—40 cwt gum, A H Mowjee and Co ; 80 bales hides and skins, H M Abba ; 17 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 23 bales carpets, G H Mahomed ; 175 cwt turmeric, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 45 cwt cashew nuts, S Bhimjee ; 14 cwt fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 170 cwt olibanum, 105 cwt cashew nuts and 13 cwt shell lac, R Dossa and Co ; 20 bales hides, Pestonjee E Boyce ; 200 cwt gum, G Sajpal ; 52 cwt gum, M Laujee.

FOR TRIESTE.

F Ferdinand s—6,002 cwt rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 4,000 cwt gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 440 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ewing and Co ; 770 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Bros ; 7,000 cwt linseed and 8,038 cwt gingellyseed, J Fachiri ; 2,007 cwt myrabollams, W Kipp ; 156 cwt black pepper, P Odhowjee.

FOR HAVRE.

South Port s—17 cwt turmeric, 25 cwt ajmaseed and 17 cwt shell lac, R Dossa and Co ; 4,000 cwt rapeseed, J Fachiri.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—200 cwt ajmaseed, Volkart Bros ; 28 bales cotton fly, M Mooljee.

FOR ANTWERP.

South Port s—4,000 cwt rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales hemp, P Bhimjee ; 100 bales hemp, G Nathoo ; 55 bales ally cotton, M Bhimjee ; 500 cwt myrabollams, E Oomersey.

FOR GENOA.

Borneo s—4,002 cwt gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co.
R Rubattino s—4,000 cwt linseed and 3,000 cwt gingellyseed, J Fachiri ; 1,400 cwt old metals, C Boggiano ; 200 cwt old metals, D Balcrishna and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

F Ferdinand s—1,200 cwt myrabollams, E Oomersey ; 1,040 cwt myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tientsin s—37 cwt sharkfins, A Alarakhia and Co.
Ballaarat s—26 cases condiments, H P Setnna and Co.
Bisagno s—27 cwt kismis, J Khetsey and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ballaarat s—800 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 5 cases country piecegoods, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Tientsin s—300 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following is the Handicap Allowances and Result of the Race sailed on Saturday :—

YACHTS HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	H'cp.	Owners.	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time H M S
2 Turquoise	Scr	Mr F Tebbs	5 37 22	2 7 22
2 Stella	2	Col H W Boyd, I M S.	5 46 17	2 14 17
2 Sapphire	2	Mr E S Luard	5 57 1	2 25 1
2 Nanta	11	Mr G T W Olver	6 2 44	2 21 44
1 Mannikin	27	Officers, R A.	6 5 32	2 23 22
Hulda	40	Mr C W S Coo	Did not start.	

1 Started at 3-15. 2 Started at 3-30.

Course No 3—10·6 miles Wind W by N, Strength Moderate. 1st Prize won by Turquoise 2nd Prize won by Stella.

'TOMTIT' CLASS RACE.

Names of Boats.	Owners.	Time of Arrival. H M S
Titmouse	Mr R H H Hopkins	6 15 6
Meg	Mr C H Byrne	6 20 39
Clutha	Capt G Lamb, I M S.	6 22 2
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson	6 27 40

Course No 14—8·5 miles. 1st Prize won by Titmouse and 2nd Prize won by Meg.

There was no Ship's boats race owing to paucity of entries.

RELIGIOUS CONGRESS IN INDIA.

The sittings of the Sanatan Bharat Dhuram Maha Parished have commenced at Ahmedabad and will continue till Sunday next. Unfortunately the General Secretary, Raobahadur Bhaskerrao Balcrishnajee Pitale, J. P., was absent, owing to the recent death of his only son and the sudden death of Mrs. Mahadubai Runchorlal Chotalal, Chairman of the Reception of Committee, on the 4th instant from failure of the heart which cast a gloom over the assembly. There are eight resolutions chosen for discussion :—The arrangements to secure sound moral and religious education for Hindu youths, to establish schools for the purpose, to encourage Vedic instructions, to encourage the growth of Native Medicine and culture, to ensure the proper administration of the funds of Hindu Temples all over India, the appointment of qualified trustees to the Hindu Temples, to re-organize the Sanatan Bharat Dhuram Maha Parished, and special thanks to the British Government for religious toleration.

THE "Pioneer" writes :—Information derived from high authority at home makes it clear that the return of the Indian Contingent from South Africa is not likely to take place for many months to come. The services of the batteries and regiments, it is stated, will not be dispensed with until the war is completely ended. It is, of course, impossible to say how long the guerrilla campaign may continue ; but it may be taken as certain that the troops will not be sent back at the earliest before the autumn. One significant sign is that no trooping arrangements have been made, and when once the hot weather has set in, the military authorities will not risk landing men at Indian ports and railing them to their stations with the railway carriage thermometer about 100° The Government of India, it is true, in their military estimates, did not take into account the savings that would result from the continued absence of the Indian Contingent at the Cape and of the Chinese Expeditionary Force ; but nothing conclusive can be inferred from this. At all events these savings will exceed £100,000 monthly, so long as the present situation remains unchanged.

THE Hon. Charles Rothschild has been shooting in the Soudan for the past month, in order to enrich his great ornithological collection with a complete representation of the bird life of Egypt and the Soudan. He was to have returned to Cairo, but he and his companions find sport so plentiful that they are lingering on indefinitely in the Shendy oasis.

AN OFFER—
UNPARALLELED.
THE KANGAROO
IS
A Lady's Bicycle Manufactured by THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE Co., LD., The Largest Cycle Manufacturers in the World and Contractors for the supply of Cycles for the use of
THE NEW SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE FORCE
NOW UNDER ORGANISATION
Cash Rs. 176,
MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI
AND
DR. R. F. SEERVAI,
SURGEON-DENTISTS,
No. 13, Hornby Row, Bombay,
Opposite the General Post Office.

VATCHA BROS.
ROYAL INDIAN, JAMES, RALEIGH, PROGRESS, &c.,
CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.
The Largest Cycle-Factory in India for building, enameling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.
572, GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS, BOMBAY,
41, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 15, Bank Street, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Head Office.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.
LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,
As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from
John Roberts & Co. Ld.
BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
FOR SALE AND HIRE,
MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajl Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators; Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.
Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited

INDIAN INDUSTRY:
Being a Reprint of two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 13 in the Mofussil.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 6.

THE Market is closed on account of the Easter—Holidays.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 8th April.

1. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters, are requested to do so as early as possible.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT.-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th April.

1. Members who have not yet returned their Arms and Accoutrements to Head-quarters are requested to do so at once.

2. Leave of absence for 12 months from the 1st instant has been granted to Gunner P Stewart, No. 3 Company.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of members interested in Hockey, Football and Cricket, in the Club Rooms, at 6-30 p.m. to-day.

MATHERAN
GYMKHANA
HOTEL
FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.
(Nearest to Gymkhana.)
THIS NEW HOTEL, during the short period of two years has received the best Testimonials from all classes of European gentry as regards food, cleanliness, attendance, &c. It is situated on a very cool and shady site, commands pleasant views and has large and airy rooms. Home-comforts are guaranteed. Monthly contracts on MODERATE CHARGES.

MUSIC.
S. ROSE & Co.
Hold the largest stock of STANDARD & CLASSICAL MUSIC in India.
CATALOGUES POST FREE.
FORT, BOMBAY.
S. ROSE & CO.

FARD D. MULLA & CO.,
7, Esplanade, Bombay.
KING EDWARD VII. By Charles Lowe. As. 12.
RUDYARD KIPLING: An Attempt at Appreciation. By G F Monkshood (W J Clarke) Fronts. Rs 2-10.
ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURN: A Study. By Teodore Wratislaw. Rs. 2-10.
THE LOVE OF AN UNCROWNED QUEEN: Sophie Dorothea, Consort of George I. and her Correspondence with Count Konigsmarck. By W H Wilkins. 16 Full-page Ports., etc 3rd and Popular Edition. Rs. 9-3.
JAPANESE PLAYS AND PLAY-FELLOWS. By Osman Edwards. With 12 Coloured Plates by Japanese Artists. Rs. 8 12.
THE SIEGE OF KUMASSI. By Lady Hodgson, with many Illustrations, a Map, and a Plan. Rs. 15.
MURRAY'S HANDBOOK for India, Burmah and Ceylon, 4th Edition, With 74 Maps and Plans, Rs 15.
THROUGH SIBERIA. By J Stadling, Ed by F H H Guillemard With 47 Illus, and 2 Maps Rs 8. Picture Covers. Rs 13-8.
POPULAR ROYALTY. By Arthur H Beavan. Illus, by special permission of H M the Queen, H I M the Empress Frederick, etc. forty Full page Illus Rs 8. Cheap Edition, Rs 3-1.
THE LIFE OF ABDUR REHMAN, Amir of Afghanistan, 2 Vols Rs 13.
EDUCATION IN THE 19TH CENTURY. Ed, by R D Roberts, M. A., D. Sc. Rs 3.
MR. DOOLEY in the Hearts of his Countrymen. By F. P. Dunnett, Rs 2-10.
MR DOOLEY'S Philosophy. Rs 2-10.
MR DOOLEY in Peace and War. Rs 1-11.
AT HOME WITH TOMMY ATKINS. By Callum Beg. Fully Illus. As 12.
WITH KITCHENER to Khartoum. Cheap Ed. Re 1-10.
SHIFTING SCENES: or Memories of Many Men in Many Lands. By the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Mallet, some time H M Ambassador to Germany. Rs 2-3.
PALACE TALES of old Burmah. By H Fielding Rs 4-8.
FIRST ON THE ANTARCTIC Continent: Being an account of the British Antartic Expedition 1898-1900. By C E Borchgrevink. With Portraits, Maps and 186 Illus. Rs 9-3
CAMBRIDGE AND ITS COLLEGES. By H. Thompson, with 23 Full-page Illus. Rs. 2-4.
FABLES IN SLANG. By George Ade. Re. 1-14.
THE STONES OF PARIS, in History and Letters. By Benjamin and Charlotte Martin. 2 Vols. With 63 full-page Portraits, &c. Rs. 13-8.
THE RIFLE BRIGADE (British Regiment in War and Peace). By Walter Wood. Fronts. Rs 2-10
ARABIA, the Cradle of Islam. By Rev S N Zwemer. Over 40 Illus. Rs 7-14
THE PASSING of the Great Queen. By Marie Corelli As 12
Life and Letters of THOMAS HUXLEY By his son Leonard Huxley 2 Vols Rs 25
An ENGLISH WOMAN'S LOVE LETTERS. Cheap Edition Re 1-10
THURSTON'S CARD TRICKS: The Continuous Front and Back Hand Palm with Cards and the Sensational New Rising Card Trick, 10 High Class Illustrations. Rs 2-3
NEW COLONIALS. Re. 1-9.
The Invaders, By Louis Tracey.
The Strange Wooing of Mary Bowler, By Richard Marsh.
Tales from Seinkiewicz By S C DeSoissons
A Bid for a Coronet. By Mrs C N Williamson
When George III was King. By Amyot Sagon
Anne Mainwairing. By Alice Ridley
The Pride of Race. By B L Farjeon
Capetown to Ladysmith; Egypt in 1898. By G W Steevens
Miss Cleveland's Companion. By Adeline Sergeant
The Sacred Fount. By Henry James
Jezebel. By Richard Pryce
Nude Souls. By Benjamin Swift
NEW NOVELS.
A Race-Course Tragedy. By Nat Gould Re 1-8
The Ship's Adventure, By W Clark Russel Rs 4-6
Violet's Victory, As 12
Resurrection, By Tolstoi As 6
The Yellow Danger, a Story of China As 1
A Sweet Sinner. By Hume Nisbet. As 6
John Inglesant. By J. H. Shorthouse. As. 6.
The Vanishing of Tera. By Fergus Hume. As. 6.
The Cuckoo in the Nest. Mrs. Oliphant's best Novel. As. 6.
Adventures of Captain Kettle. By Cutcliffe Hyne.
OUR LATEST PICTURE.
BEAUTIFULLY PREPARED IN COLOURS,
Measuring 26" by 21"
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES
THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CORNWALL AND YORK.
A SOUVENIR OF THEIR VISIT.
TO GREATER BRITAIN. Rs. 2 only.
Also the same, represented on Post Cards, Annas 1 1-2.
Also, Coloured Reproductions on Post Cards of H. M. KING EDWARD VII and H. M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA. Each, Anna 1 1-2.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

HEPWORTH—April 5, at Middle Colaba, Bombay, Eliza, the beloved wife of J W Hepworth.

VALLADARES—April 7, at Mathărpacady, Bombay, Anna Esmeralda, the beloved wife of Mr L M Valladares, J P, aged 59 years. Funeral will leave Matharpacady for Sewri at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) Friends and relatives will please accept this as the only intimation.

MAHABLESHWAR.

BIRTH.

JACKSON—April 3, at Mahableshwar, the wife of Major S C F Jackson, D S P, The Hampshire Regt, D A A G, Bombay Command, of a son.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

PRIOR—March 13, at 31, Goldington-road, Bedford, the wife of R D Prior, Indian Educational Service, of a daughter.

ROGERS—March 13, at Kenford, Tonbridge, the wife of Col G W Rogers, D S O, Indian Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BEADON—BROWNE—March 12, at St Mary's Church, Kingskerswell, South Devon, Capt H C Beadon, Indian Staff Corps, son of Col C Beadon, to Marion Adeliza, daughter of Mr and Mrs H E Browne.

DEATHS.

BROWNE—March 14, at The Wood, Ryde, Isle of Wight, General Sir S Browne, V C, G C B, K C S I.

COLLETTE—March 18, C H Collette, son of the late Lieut-Gen Collette, Hon East India Company's Service, Madras Light Inf, aged 84.

COTTON—March 18, at Braham Gardens, wife of Sir W R Cotton, Chamberlain of London.

OAKES—March 14, at Springhead, Sandhurst Road, Tunbridge Wells, Col R C Oakes, late Madras Royal Eng., aged 69.

KEMP'S LIST.
ICE BOXES
FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

	Each. Rs.
37" by 21" by 35" with double doors	85
32" by 22" by 34" with single door	65
26" by 22" by 29" opening on the top	55
24" by 17" by 29" with single door	65
19" by 10" by 11" for travelling	25

The construction of these Refrigerators is the result of numerous experiments and discoveries. They are constructed with double wooden sides, oak grained, zinc lined with moveable grates and brass taps.
Pith Peg Coolers. Rs. 3. Each.
Will keep a drink cold all night.
KEMP & Co., Ld.,
ESPLANADE BRANCH,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1901.

SCOTSMEN IN INDIA.

STRANGE as it may appear there was a time when Scotsmen were unknown in India. The formation of a Caledonian Society in Madras would seem to indicate that there are several Scotsmen in India to-day. Of the days when the road out of Scotland did not lead to India Sir John Jardine has much to say, in an article which will appear in the next number of the "Asiatic Quarterly Review." When we look round and contemplate the proportion of material and intellectual wealth of India which may be claimed by Sandy to-day it is difficult to realise that until comparatively recent days a Scot would have been dealt with as a pirate and an interloper in this land where every post is now open and to the majority of them occupied by him. History is on the side of Sir John. The East India Company was peculiarly English, started in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by a number of London merchants whose antipathy towards Scots exceeded that of the Hindus towards Mahomedans, and the first man from north of the Tweed who found service under the company was a surgeon, who was appointed to Borneo. One of the founders of the Bank of England, William Patterson, was a Scot and he was instrumental in forming a Scottish syndicate under an act of the Scots Parliament which was to cut out the John Company. But the people of England "mad with trade rivalry," to use Sir John Jardine's words, and incited by the East India Company, roused the English Parliament, who seized the books and voted the Scotsmen guilty of high crimes and misdemeanours. The company had been started in London and the Scots now decided to organise one in their own country independently of the Southern Kingdom. They sought to trade with the East Indies, through the agency of the Armenians, who "fearful of offending the English and the King's English government" declined. The Government intimidated the merchants of Hamburg who appeared willing to join and the behaviour of William III. and his ministers caused in the Lowlands a hatred of the English which was as intense as that caused by the massacre of Glencoe among the Highlanders. Scots residents in England were treated as outlanders. The English confiscated a Scottish ship engaged in the Indian trade. The Scots "committed judicial murders of Englismen for having killed a Scotsman on the distant shore of Malabar," and at the very time "when the thistle was unfolding all its prickles, the northern nation was displaying its deadly hostility, a stupid and reckless Englishman did what mischief he could by publishing a book, based on old forgeries to prove that Scotland was under the suzerainity of England." Only with great difficulty were the two nations prevented from flying at each other's throats.

The Union, as Sir John reminds us, opened up England and her colonial trade to Scotsmen and he supposes that the joke about the best road in Scotland being the one leading to England was started in those days. We should have thought that one who as a judge, quoted chapter, verse and parallel cases galore in his judgments, would not have been guilty of a slip of this description. It is a trifle to the general, but Sir John's literary friends will condemn his sudden departure from the strict paths of pedantic precision. The Rev. Mr. Ogilvie, a Scottish poet, meeting Dr. Johnson for the first time, unfortunately chose the topic of his own country and remarked that Scotland had a great many noble wild prospects. Johnson thereupon "tossed him" as Boswell expressed it, thus: "I believe, Sir, you have a great many. Norway, too has noble wild prospects and Lapland is remarkable for prodigious noble wild prospects. But, Sir, let me tell you, the noblest prospect which a Scotchman ever sees is the high road that leads him to England." That is the true origin of the joke, as Sir John Jardine calls it, and perhaps he is right there, for most of the doctor's invectives were rather said in pleasantry than in earnest. Take for instance his comparison of the Scotch with the Irish.—"The Irish are not in a conspiracy to cheat the world by false representations of the merits of their countrymen. No, Sir, the Irish are a fair people: they never speak well of one another". But this is a digression, and if Sir John Jardine speaks well of Scotsmen it is not because he is a Scotsman, but that he has good and sufficient reason. Once this country was open to them they made their way to the front, and although Germans and Greeks shoulder them very roughly sometimes in commerce they cannot push them out of the services or the liberal professions on which they have a remarkably large hold. Directly after the Union, Scottish Lords and members of Parliament, living in London got their due influence over patronage and the high average of education in Scotland established long before the Act of 1696 rendered the younger sons of the discontented lairds and ministers desirable servants in the Indian factories.

During the eighteenth century many Scotsmen made fortunes in India, though mark, "some of these men were fine examples of integrity, when Europeans in India had many chances of corrupt gain." And then our former judge tells us of many of his countrymen noted for their high virtues. He quotes Sir James Mackintosh's remarks on Governor Duncan "The governor who was very civil to us, is an ingenious, intelligent man, not without capacity and disposition to speculate." Sir John will have it that philosophic speculation is meant, a point in his favour, not to his disadvantage as the attributes "douce and oriental" which he elsewhere employs. Another writer, a retired Bombay Civil Servant of old times in his "Oriental Memoirs," said of Duncan "Thousands of happy mothers in all succeeding ages, while caressing their infant daughters will bless the name of Duncan." How many mothers in Bombay to-day ever heard the name Duncan except in connection with a thoroughfare? Reading this we are forcibly reminded of the remark that the Irish are a fair people and never speak well of one another. As a prophet the writer was not very happy, but as a eulogist of Duncan he was glorious. None but a Scotsman can fully appreciate a Scotsman's merits. The writer's name was Forbes. It will be news to most people that the Episcopalian church in India was "virtually created so far as its buildings and endowments are concerned by three Scotsmen." Yet it is impossible to gainsay it. All the more to their credit, since Captain Hamilton writing of Calcutta in 1720 said that all religions are freely tolerated there but the Presbyterian and that they browbeat. And when Parlimeut discussed the form of religion which should be established in India in 1814 the group of Scottish members declared that the majority of the British living out here were Scottish. It is a long list of Scots that Sir John Jardine extols. Scotsmen have always understood banking he says, and that, perhaps, accounts for the fact that in Bombay to this day Scotsmen as bankers are not wholly unheard of. You find few Scots lawyers, says Sir John and here we should join issue with him, but that we presume he would explain there are lawyers and lawyers, and the "sturdy brither" is to be congratulated upon the possession of so earnest a champion as Sir John, whom at least one biographer declares to have been born at Dunstable, which is very far from the Land o'Cakes, But there is a homely proverb which tells us that one born in a stable is not necessarily a horse. And Scotsmen have been born in Byculla.

THE COMING MONSOON. INFORMATION which is now reaching the Meteorological Department shows that the past cold season has been less abnormal than it has appeared. The snowfall in the outer Himalayan ranges, including most of the Indian hill stations, has been a good deal heavier than usual, but heavy falls have not extended far into the inner ranges, and Persia and Baluchistan have had less snow than usual. There is, therefore, no great accumulation of snow, such as occurred in the winter of 1876-77 and again in 1890-91, in both of which years it was followed by a more or less defective monsoon—1877 having been a year of drought in the Punjab, while in 1891 there was famine in Rajputana. As regards the plains, the winter rains have beeen abundant but by no means excessive in the upper provinces. There is nothing, therefore, abnormal, so far as India is concerned, in the present meteorological position. As regards the conditions in the South Indian Ocean, to which increasing attention has of late years been directed, as a factor in determining the nature of the Indian monsoon, such information as has been received is satisfactory. It is to the effect that the rainy season in South Africa has been a normal one and precipitation in that region heavy. It is not yet possible to follow the monsoon clouds in their migration northwards, in the wake of the sun, and some little time is likely to elapse before it will be known whether the rains that progress from the Transvaal, at first into the lake region of Central Africa and then through the highlands of Abyssinia, before sweeping across the Arabian Sea into India, are of normal strength and density. That they have begun well in South Africa, however, and that the conditions in India, up to the present, are not adverse for their reception at the due time is satisfactory, at least so far as it goes. It may be added that the statement made by a contemporary, to the effect that Mr. Blanford's snowfall theory is now discarded, is not altogether accurate. No one is more aware than the present Meteorological Reporter of the limitations of the science of the weather. But nothing yet has occurred to shake the proposition regarding the connection between Himalayan snowfall and the monsoon. This proposition is to the effect that when the snowfall is unusually heavy and unusually prolonged it exercises an adverse influence on the rain-bearing current. It does not necessarily follow that the monsoon will be a good one because the snowfall of the preceding winter has been light; since other factors conduce to the net result. It is, however, held that heavy and late snow is an adverse element which, when marked, is certain to make its influence felt in a greater or less degree.

CALCUTTA CENTRAL RAILWAY SCHEME. THE necessity for a railway connecting Howrah on the right bank of the river and Sealdah on the left bank has long been recognised, and various schemes have been propounded to unite the two railway termini in Calcutta. Railway traffic from the whole of India practically converges to either one of these two stations, and it would be an immense convenience if a central station were constructed into which all lines could run. Trade would be helped, and the increase in local passenger traffic would be enormous. At present passenger traffic is impeded by the fact that the existing stations are on the outskirts of the City so that the multitude of clerks and other employes who go daily to Calcutta have to make their way to the business quarter as best they can. There are three schemes for connecting up the two termini. The chief scheme is for a line through the heart of the city, and nearly direct, with a bridge near to that now in use, and a Central Railway Station designed to receive the bulk of the passengers to Calcutta, from whatever point they come. The expense, however, will be very heavy, and this question of finance seems to be an insurmountable obstacle in the way of progress. The total cost is estimated at Rs. 4,12,50,000, but another professional adviser thinks the expenditure will be nearly seven and a quarter crores. The first estimate is that of a London syndicate, who ask for a toll of one and a half pies per maund on all goods traffic, except minerals, together with a Government guarantee of two and a half per cent. on the outlay. The Committee appointed to consider the question oppose the matter of toll, and if this idea were abandoned the funds for the work would be most naturally supplied by the railways, as it seems to the Committee perfectly fair to require that the Companies which undertake to convey goods and passengers to Calcutta, should do so in a manner suitable to the requirements of traffic, and also that the control of the works should be in their hands. The representatives of the railways oppose this idea, and disagree with the suggestion that if the work is given to any other agency the payments should be made out of the general revenue of the railways and not by any special impost on the goods. In the face of the reluctance of the railway authorities either to carry out the project or supply the Syndicate with the means of doing so, the Committee see little chance of the scheme in its entirety being sanctioned for immediate execution. It is, therefore, probable that the scheme to be carried out will be considerably less pretentious.

DECREASED RAILWAY DIVIDENDS. THE decreased dividends paid by British Railway Companies, and a consequent reduction in the value of railway stocks, appears to be largely due to the high price of coal. The expenditure by eighteen of the leading companies during last year in coal shows an increase of 78 per cent. on the prices of 1896, a year before the recent boom took definite shape. Coincident with the rise in coal the cost of railway materials has advanced together with wages and working expenses, the whole working out to an average increase of 15·9 in expenditure. There was, of course, an increase in traffic, but after striking a balance it shows that the cost of working the railways has averaged an excess of one per cent. since 1896. There is much division of opinion in financial circles regarding the future of railway stock, especially as there is bound to be a great falling off in traffic during the present year. The point is: can the expenses be restored to their former level? "Commercial Intelligence" states that so far as the expenditure on coal is concerned, the railway companies are within measurable distance of substantial relief, as the coal boom is over. This journal is of opinion that the coal market will be glutted during this year owing to the enormous quantities raised in view of the abnormal prices. It ascribes the increase in railway employes' wages as being due to high rates all round, and looks to the future to adjust not only the wages of this class of workmen but all classes of labour. Already the rates for pig iron, rails and other constructive materials have subsided, and in view of the possible increase of economies of manufacture, and of the greater fierceness of foreign competition, our contemporary believes that in the near future the railway companies will be able to buy their material cheaper than they have ever done before.

THE P. and O. Company's steam ship Persia which left Bombay on Saturday afternoon, carried on board over three hundred passengers for Europe. Amongst these passengers were Lord and Lady Newborough; Sir Henry Tichborne; the Hon. Sir Henry Prinsep, Judge of the Calcutta High Court; Sir H. E. James; the Right Rev. Dr. James Weldon, Lord Bishop of Calcutta; Surgeon-General David Sinclair, Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras; General J. H. Wodehouse, Commanding the Secunderabad District; Brigadier-General P. D. Jeffreys, Commanding the Narbudda District; Brigadier-General Bird; Mr. P. C. H. Snow; Mr. T. M. Filgate, Retiring Inspector-General of Prisons; Colonel D. M. Lumsden; Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. F. Street, I. M. S., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay; the Hon. Mr. J. O. Miller; Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, I. M. S., Presidency Surgeon; Mrs. Nugent, and Mr. R. J. C. Lord, Under Secretary to the Bombay Government.

THE P. and O. s.s. India, which left here on the 23rd March, arrived at Marseilles on the 6th instant.

THE committee appointed to consider the Calcutta Central Station scheme have reported in favour of constructing a new bridge across the Hughli and connecting the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways, but without a central station, the latter being far too expensive.

THERE are already cheering signs that the Behar planters are taking to heart the advice given them in the recently published report of the Sugar Commission. Mr. Rowland Hudson, who has some 500 acres under sugarcane, has decided to build and equip a sugar refinery with the most modern appliances. Everyone will wish him the success his enterprise deserves.

MR. LIONEL DE NICEVILLE, Entomologist to the Government of India, who has recently been engaged in conducting an enquiry into the habits and morals of an indigo bug, has, we learn, been deputed to Cawnpore to gather facts regarding the sugar-cane borer. It is satisfactory that the Government has lost no time in utilizing, in the interests of agriculture, the services of so profound an entomologist.

THE syndicate of the Punjab University has just negatived a proposal sent up by a sub-commitee appointed to consider the desirability of a change in the dates of the Arts Examinations, to hold the examinations in May, and close the Colleges for four months (from June to September inclusive). The summer vacations now allowed to colleges covers two months, from 15th August to 15th October.

ENORMOUS swarms of locusts have appeared in the Kohlu and Barkhan tahsils of the Duki district in Baluchistan and are breeding fast. Large swarms have also been seen hovering about in the Kach Kawas circle of the Shahrig tahsil and in the Musa Khel country. The local authorities have been making use of the fungus supplied for their destruction, but hitherto without any perceptible effect.

IN acknowledging the report on the working of the Indian Factories' Act in the Madras Presidency, Mr. H. J. McIntosh, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, writes:—"I am to commend for the consideration of the Governor-in-Council, the following suggestions which have been made by the Special Inspector of Factories, Bengal: (1) That, as in England, a brief epitome of the more important provisions of the Act and the rules framed under it, so far as they deal with the duties and privileges of the men, women, and children, employed, should be prepared and hung up inside the factories; and (2) that women should not be employed at the feed-end of softeners in jute mills."

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 22ND MARCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, Captain E. H. Gordon, with the English mails of the 22nd March arrived in harbour on Friday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Gribbon, Mr
Hobbs, Mr and Mrs, child and inft
Humphreys, Miss
Logie, Mr
Langham, Mr
Loveday, Mr
Munro, Mr and Mrs, 2 Misses and child
Mangan, Miss
Macleod, Mr
Masa, Mr
Madge, Mr
McDonnell, Miss
O'Donnell, Mr and Mrs and inft
Roses, Mrs and 2 children
Tolson, Miss
Vere, Mr
Wray, Mrs and 2 children
Watkins, Miss
Wilson, Mr

FROM LONDON TO KARACHI.

Dallinger, Mr and Mrs
Freeve, Mrs
Franklin Mr and daughter
Inglis, Mr
Palliser, Miss

FROM LONDON TO CALCUTTA.

Ala, Mr
Yerale, Mr

FROM MARSEILLES.

Ashby, Major
Benson, Mr
Bruce, Mr
Barnes, Mrs and infant
Cornwall, Mr and Mrs
Cayley, Mr
Duncan, Mrs
Fawcett, Mr and Mrs, child and inft
Genze, Mr
Herwandill, Mr von
Hill, Mr
Ingram, Mr and Mrs
Johnson, Mr and Mrs
LeMaistre Mrs
Marseilles, Miss
Menier, Mr and Mrs
Munroe, Miss
Meidick, Mr
Memden, Mr
Nash, Major and Mrs
Naish, Rev
Ogilvie, Revd
Peters, Mr
Paget, Mrs and child
Radcliffe, Lieut
Sweet, Mr
Scott, Mrs
Vicajee, Mr
Way, Miss

FROM MARSEILLES TO KARACHI—Scroggie, Dr.
FROM MARSEILLES TO SYDNEY—Bickford, Mr.
FROM MARSEILLES TO BUSHIRE—Lesschetry, Mr.

FROM BRINDISI.

Ferguson, Mr
Starling, Mr
Yales, Mr

FROM BRINDISI TO BUSHIRE—Arthur, Mr.
FROM PORT SAID—Law, Lady.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

HOME.

THE King received on the 18th the various Foreign representatives, who presented their credentials.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall sailed from Portsmouth on the 16th. The Ophir was accompanied for a few miles by the Royal yacht Alberta, with the King and Queen on board. The Duke and Duchess spent the 20th at Gibraltar.

The late Queen's Funeral, according to a Supplementary Estimate, cost £35,500.

The Queen Victoria Memorial is to be erected in front of Buckingham Palace.

Ireland.—Mr. T. Harrington, M. P., was on the 18th installed as Lord Mayor of Dublin. His procession was greeted with hostile demonstrations when passing Trinity College.—Mr. J. Redmond, M. P., speaking at Bradford on the 16th, said the Irish Nationalist party in Parliament were now absolutely united. England refused Home Rule to the Irish because they were disloyal, but the Irish were disloyal because they had not Home Rule.

LAW.—The Court of Appeal has been hearing the appeal of the London School Board against the disallowance of certain sums expended by the appellants on science and art classes.—The Lord Chief Justice is hearing an action brought by Mr. Arthur Chamberlain against the "Star" and "Morning Leader" for alleged libels in connexion with Government tenders.—John Kensit, jun., has been convicted of brawling in Gamlingay Church and fined £3 and costs.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on the 14th the Licensing Sessions Bill and Habitual Drunkards Bill were read a second time. On the 15th Lord Wolsely replied to Lord Lansdowne's recent speech on Army administration, but his motion for production of documents was rejected, after a speech by Lord Lansdowne, by 62 to 38. On the 18th there was some discussion on the promised inquiry into the conduct of the war; and on the 19th the King's statutory declaration was the subject of debate.—In the House of Commons on the 14th the debate on the Government's Army scheme was continued by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Sir W. Harcourt, and Mr. Balfour. On the 15th Mr. T. W. Russell initiated a discussion on an Irish licensing case, and the House voted nearly £25,000,000 for military expenditure. On the 18th Mr. Arnold-Forster expounded the Naval Estimates, and Mr. Chamberlain made a statement on the Ashanti rising. On the 19th Mr. Markham criticized the Transvaal Concessions Commission, and Mr. Chamberlain replied. The Somaliland expedition and the South African hospitals question were also discussed. On the 20th the Bill prohibiting the sale or delivery of intoxicating liquor to children was read a second time by 372 to 54.

THE EMPIRE.

The War.—Lord Kitchener telegraphed on the 14th that De Wet was reported to have reached Senekal. General French sends an additional return of 46 Boers killed and wounded, 146 taken prisoners and surrendered, and 200 rifles, 3,700 rounds of ammunition, 2,400 horses, 120 mules, 370 trek oxen, 2,500 cattle, and 400 carts and wagons captured.—On the 14th a column from Lydenburg captured a Boer laager at Krugerspost, with 32 prisoners and a quantity of live stock and grain.—The operations for the surrounding of Kruitzinger's force on the 16th and 17th were rendered abortive by a mistake on the part of a section of Colonel De Lisle's force.—Details have been received of the shooting of four British subjects at Wolmaranstad on March 9 by orders of Smuts and Delarey.—Telegrams from various places in Cape Colony and the Orange River Colony report the continuance of active operations against the scattered Boers guerilla bands.—Three men sentenced to death for wrecking a train were executed at De Aar on the 19th.—Lord Kitchener telegraphs that any comforts which private individuals may desire to send out for the troops, in view of the approaching winter, would be most acceptable, and should be despatched as early as possible. The War Office has issued a statement as to the articles most likely to be useful to the troops, and also regulations as to the transmission of parcels.—Lord Roberts says he has every hope that, in the able hands of Lord Kitchener, it will not be very long before peace is restored.

Canada.—Mr. Fielding, in his Budget statement last week stated that the surplus last year was dols.8,054,715, the largest in the history of the country. For the present year the estimated surplus is dols. 6,350,000.

Emigration to South Africa.—Mr. Chamberlain, speaking on the 14th in support of the United British Women's Emigration Association, suggested the formation of committees to organize an emigration of women to South Africa. He hoped he could give official assistance in the shape of "indulgent passages" in the transports which would have to go out to bring home our troops.

Natal.—A large scheme for the improvement of Durban Harbour is to be proposed.

Newfoundland.—The first sealing ship from the icefields brings the most favourable report of the fishery for 20 years.

West African Sanitation.—Mr. Chamberlain, replying on the 15th to a deputation, approved of a suggestion for the appointment of a commission to consider the question of improving the health of the coast towns.

THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Carnegie has offered dols. 5,200,000 for the establishment of 65 branch public libraries in New York, and dols. 1,000,000 for a library at St. Louis.

The Philippines.—The surrender of General Trias, one of the principal insurgent leaders, with nine officers and 199 men, is reported by General McArthur to the authorities in Washington.

FOREIGN.

China.—Despatches from Tien-tsin show that the Russians have intrenched the disputed territory there, British and Russian soldiers are facing each other with fixed bayonets. According to a despatch received in New York, Count von Waldersee failed to settle the Anglo-Russian dispute, and negotiations on the spot are now entirely broken off. The Russians are said to have intimated to the British commander that he would have to retire unless he preferred to fight.—Our Special Correspondent in Peking says that Prince Ching confirms the statement that Russia has agreed to modify the Manchurian convention, but the amendments do not appear to modify sensibly the character of the convention.—The Russian Minister in Peking, at a meeting of the foreign Ministers, vehemently opposed the infliction of further death penalties.

France.—There were riots in connextion with the Marseilles dock strike on the 20th.

Korea.—A Tokio telegram received in Shanghai states that all the Russian warships off the coast of Japan have sailed for Korea. A Japanese squadron is mobilizing for immediate departure to the Korean coast.

Germany.—In the Reichstag on the 15th, discussing the supplementary estimates for the Chinese expedition, Count von Bulow made a statement as to German policy. Germany cared very little, he said, what became of Manchuria.

Russia.—Serious riots of students and working men are reported from St. Petersburg, Moscow, and other places.—Countess Tolstoi has addressed to M. Pobiedonostzeff a vigorous protest against the excommunication of her husband.

Obituary.—General Sir Samuel Browne, V.C., the Earl of Arran; Sir Edwin Saunders; Sir J. H Thursby.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

THE MANCHURIAN AGREEMENT.

JAPANESE ACTIVITY.

LONDON, April 5.

An Official Russian Communique states that in consequence of the obstacles opposed to the Manchurian Agreement, the object of which was to be the gradual evacuation of the country, the agreement has not been signed.

Russia will, therefore, maintain her present organisation in Manchuria, and continue to occupy the country until the normal conditions in China are completely restored, and a Central Government established at the capital capable of guaranteeing the non-recurrence of disturbances.

It is stated on good authority in Paris that in view of China's refusal to sign the Manchurian Convention Russia intends to send a Note to the Powers intimating that she will continue to occupy Manchuria until order is established.

LONDON, April 6.

Reuter, wiring from Yokohama, says it is stated that at a Cabinet meeting held on the 29th ult., it was resolved to communicate with Russia in firm terms respecting Manchuria.

Extraordinary activity is said to prevail in Japanese Naval and Military circles, but the Government is absolutely secret regarding its policy.

The Russian newspapers argue that Russia has no more defected from the solidarity of the Powers in endeavouring to secure the Manchurian Agreement than England and Germany in concluding their Agreement.

General Gaselee has returned to Peking.

LONDON, April 5.

Washington advices state that Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, has handed Mr. Hay a note giving definite assurances of the intention of Russia to leave Manchuria as an integral part of China and withdraw the Russian troops as soon as circumstances permit.

THE RUSSIAN MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

LONDON, April 4.

It is explained that the departure of the Russian Squadron from Toulon is due to the friendly desire of the Russians in no wise to divert to themselves French cordiality to the Italian Squadron, whose advent on the occasion of President Loubet's visit is regarded as an important political event.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

PEACE ENVOYS SHOT.

LONDON, April 4.

It has transpired that the Boers at Belfast tried and shot on the 27th February the peace envoy, Dekock, who went to them under a flag of truce.

LONDON, April 5.

It is thought probable that other forces besides Plumer's are moving towards Pietersburg, which has long been an important Boer depot.

Seven Boers were killed in a recent skirmish with Thorneycroft's Horse near Brandfort.

LONDON, April 6.

Lord Kitchener telegraphs that Plumer has occupied Pietpotgietersust unopposed.

General French has captured another pom-pom, this being the last Boer gun in the South Eastern district.

A section of the invaders has recrossed the Orange River.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

The Ophir with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall has arrived at Aden.

H. R. H. the Duke of Cornwall replying to the address presented to him at Aden said that time did not admit of his now visiting India but he added, "We shall look forward to the possibility of carrying out that project in the future."

Later.

The Ophir sailed from Aden for Colombo at midnight last night.

THE MACEDONIAN COMMITTEE.

The Bulgarian Government has arrested at Sofia seven leading members of the Macedonian Committee. It is supposed that this step was taken at the instigation of the Porte and other Powers.

ILLNESS OF THE FRENCH PREMIER.

M. Waldeck Rousseau, the French Premier, who has been ill for two months was operated on suddenly to-day for swelling in the throat which stopped respiration.

Later.

M. Waldeck Rousseau is better according to latest accounts.

LORD SALISBURY.

LONDON, April 6.

Lord Salisbury has gone to the Riviera.

THE AUSTRALIAN CONTINGENTS.

LONDON, April 5.

All the new Australian Contingents have sailed for South Africa.

INDIAN BODYGUARD FOR THE KING.

LONDON, April 5.

His Majesty the King proposes to establish a bodyguard consisting of 200 or 300 Indian Cavalry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 6.

There is no official confirmation of Reuter's report of India cavalry being likely to be sent home to forma bodyguard for the the King, but it is understood that Lord Roberts has long been in favour of some such arrangement which would probably work excellently if the contingent were relieved annually from India.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, April, 4.

The Bombay Mails of the 23rd ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 5.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. O'Brien, Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service, has been granted twenty-one months' furlough, Mr. Whymper from Burma officiating, and Mr. C. Goodburn receiving steps.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major-General P. J. Maitland to officiate in command of a second class Bengal District, vice Penton on leave, while Colonel Vousden is confirmed in command of a District vice Fancourt, resigned.

Lieutenants Smith, 5th Bombay Infantry, Branson 9th Bombay Infantry, and Wallis, 1st Bombay Infantry, are admitted to the Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bartholomeuz, Indian Medical Service, Bombay, is permitted to retire.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

19th Bombay Infantry—2nd Lieutenant Daukes, from Yorks and Lancasters to Officiate as Double Company officer.

Lieutenant Sargent is transferred from 14th to 4th Bombay Infantry.

Lieutenant Browne, 12th Bombay Infantry, is reposted to Military duty.

Lieutenant Shakespear, 17th B. I., is posted on plague duty in Bombay.

BOMBAY BARODA RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.

1st Battalion—Captains Pratt, Deane, Fleischer and Franklin, become Hon. Majors, Second Battalion. Captain Houldcroft resigns his commission.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of the Hon. Mr. E. Hawke as Portuguese Vice Consul, Karachi, is recognised.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. H. Wilson is posted to Bombay.

The following unattached list of Second-Lieutenants are posted to the Bombay Command: C. T. Davis, A. G. Lyell, J. H. McJudden and C. H. Clutterbuck.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

SIMLA, April 6

Until the return of General Barrow from China, Colonel DeBrath will officiate as secretary to the Government of India military department, while Colonel Wilson, now Judge-Advocate-General of Bengal will act as Deputy Secretary vice Colonel DeBrath.

THE CONSUMPTION OF TEA.

CALCUTTA, April 4.

The Secretary of the Indian Tea Association has addressed a letter to the agents and proprietors of all tea estates in connection with the proposal to increase the consumption of tea in India. The report of the sub-committee appointed to consider this important question is appended to the letter, and this shows that the proposal is that all tea concerns should be requested to make over a certain quantity of tea yearly to an agency which is to be established for its distribution throughout India. It is believed that during the first year of its existence the agency will be able to dispose of about two million pounds of tea, or rather more than one per cent. of the entire Indian crop. Travellers will be employed to push the sale of tea in every Indian market, small or large, and nothing will be left undone to make the undertaking an unqualified success.

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

Mr. A. H. James, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, will make over charge of his office to Mr. E. M. Showers on the 16th instant. Mr. James is retiring on pension after thirty-eight years' service.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The Bank of Bengal to-day reduced its rate of interest a further one per cent. The rate is now six per cent. and the money market is very easy.

THE NEW TRADE ROUTE.

The Bengal Government have issued a notification stating that the Quetta-Nushki-Seistan trade route is now open to traffic, and that every reasonable protection and comfort for travellers has been provided.

A Caravan, consisting of nearly two hundred persons, headed by the youngest son of the late Nawab Syed Latif Ali Khan, C.I.E., started from Patna, on Tuesday last, for Meshed, via Quetta. Among others the Caravan includes M. Ishag, a young man who will serve as newspaper correspondent and record all difficulties that may be experienced on the way. At Quetta, the band will be joined by Mahomedans proceeding to Meshed which is considered the sacred shrine among Shias.

A serious railway accident occurred at Houle near Courtrai, Belgium. A passenger train was suddenly switched off the main line on to a siding and dashed into a goods train. The driver and two passengers were killed. One of the passengers killed was an Englishman named Johnston, who was returning from the market at Bruges at Courtrai. Death was instantaneous. Some thirty persons were injured.

Three fatal cases of bubonic plague have occurred at Agra, the first victim being a young man who had just arrived from Dinapore. The other two were local cases. One of these, a well-known native trader, died in Cantonments, the other in the City, where dead rats have also been found. Mr. Cobb, the District Magistrate, has with great promptitude, taken every precaution to prevent the spread of the disease. Houses have been thoroughly cleaned and and disinfected and great tact has, at the same time, been exercised to prevent friction, nothing being done to offend the susceptibilities of the people. Fortunately, the hot, dry climate of Agra is unfavourable to spread of the disease.

From an archæological point of view observes a contemporary Dr. Stein met with the most gratifying success in the desert north of Niya in Chinese Turkestan. He found ruins which date back certainly to the first Century of our era, and a few day's work has yielded a collection of close on 300 documents of that period. They are all in Kharoshthi, the oldest Indian script of Central Asia, on wooden tablets, most of which are in very good preservation. The variety of the documents is said to be as striking as the quantity. Among them are Buddhist religious texts, native records with dates, legal records and correspondence. Many of the latter tablets still have the clay seals with which they were secured. This interesting collection was found in the ruins of two monastic establishments, and more likely sites remain to be searched.

THE LATE MR. NUGENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, April 7.

A remarkably beautiful monument has been erected in the Cemetery to the memory of the late Hon'ble John Nugent I. C. S., C. S. I., by his widow. It is a large cross, mounted on a high pedestal, standing in front of which is a statue of an angel with folded wings, the head reclining on the pedestal. The following inscription appears on the pedestal:—"In loving memory of John Nugent, I.C.S., C.S.I., member of Council of the Governor of Bombay, who died of cholera in Poona, August 5th, 1900, aged 57, at the close of 37 years spent in the service of Government and the people of India.—'Now they work is done, lie down and rest.'"

Mrs. Nugent came to Poona to supervise the work of the erection of the monument which was finished on Good-Friday evening last when she left for England. The memorial is the work of Landor, of Kensal Green, London.

OPENING OF THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 14.

The station is gradually filling. The Government offices are open, but most of the principal officials are still on tour. The Viceroy is expected on the 27th and the Commander-in-Chief on the 18th, but a number of the smaller official lights have arrived, and preparations for the season are well advanced. The general impression seems to be that there will be less gaiety than usual, but there is certain to be plenty going on. The races are already fixed for the the last week in May. The Durand football tourment will take place as usual, and there is talk of pieces to be put on at the Gaiety Theatre, the Amateur Dramatic Club musturing strong this year. The snow is still lying in drifts in the forest above the waterworks, but the weather is lovely and by no means cold, the hillsides blue with violets, and the rhododendrons aflame with blossom. Improvements which will materially enhance the convenience and healthiness of Simla have been in progress during the past few months. The construction of main lines of sewers to drain the whole of the northern slopes of the station is now well advanced. The greater part of the iron pipes have been brought to the spot and are being rapidly got into place. The remainder have been landed in India and are on their way upcountry. There is every probability, therefore, that the station will have become possessed of the means of efficiently carrying off the sewage of nearly the whole of its area by next season. What this means in improved healthfulness, only those who know the abominations of the system hitherto in force, can adequately realise. Important extensions of the water-supply are also in progress, the principal being (1)—a high level main to convey drinking water to the houses above the church and round the western slopes of Jakko as far as the club and Barnes Court, and (2) a prolongation of the existing high level gravitation main in the catchment area to tap additional springs on the hillside. Notable advance has also been made, since last season, with the new secretariat buildings on the Gorton Castle site, and with the Walker hospital below the Mayo school. The Gorton hill is fast being levelled, the rumble of earth down the wooden shoot, erected to convey the debris into the gorge below the cat road, being a feature of the operations which have already materially lowered the crest and are forming an ideal location for the new offices. The Walker hospital has got beyond this stage, its dudgy walls already forming a feature of the landscape and its completion being a matter only of a few months. Another public building which is being added to the station, is for the accommodation of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department. This has been erected as a wing to the Foreign Office and has been practically completed. It sets free Valentines, the house previously occupied by this department, for private residents.

The prospects of the introduction of electric lighting into Simla are looking up. Mr. Meares, the expert lent by the Bengal Government to advise the Municipality upon the subject, reports that the scheme is feasible and that it should pay a fair interest on capital outlay. It is likely to be taken up by private enterprise.

The tax on tongas and ekkas entering the station has been brought into force, but the introduction of the new octroi duties is temporarily postponed.

A change is understood to have been decided upon in the location of the terminus at the Simla end of the railway which it is building to the summer capital. As now arranged, the line will be continued round the northern slope of the station, instead of burrowing beneath Gorton Castle to a terminus in the Bazaar, as at first proposed. The central station will thus be brought to Blessington, immediately below the Town Hall. From Blessington downwards, the line will proceeds in an S shaped curve, starting in the direction of the Lakka Bazaar, and turning so as to enter a tunnel under the Kaintheer spur. From Kaintheer it will proceed, more or less parallel to the Mall, avoiding all houses and eventually passing through a deep cutting between the Yarrows and the Khud. Thence it will proceed to a tunnel beneath the gap between Summer Hill and Observation Hill, and Round Prospect Hill to where the cart-road crosses the ridge above Taradevi. A tunnel for foot-passengers and goods will connect the terminal station at Blessington with the bazaar, the Mall being thus relieved of all heavy traffic, while possible extension of the line hereafter, to Naldera, will be facilitated. Good progress continues to be made with the cuttings and tunnels, from Kalka upwards, though the heavy snow has so greatly retarded operations that it will probably be December before the rails will be laid to the toll bar below Dagshai. It has now been sensibly decided to build the railway on the two foot six inches gauge for which the rails, already imported, are fully suitable, while the tunnels and cuttings require no alteration, and the rolling stock of the narrower gauge can be disposed of without serious loss.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, April 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Menzies arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cumming left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, yesterday evening.

SINGAPORE, April 6

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Mazagon (Extra) left here for Bombay, yesterday afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, April 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 3 22-32.

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	95 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 5-8
Bar Silver	26 15-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £34,100,000. Decrease £2,100,000; Public Deposits £10,300,000; Decrease £3,300,000. Other Deposits £38,900,000. Decrease £400,000. Other Securities £34,200,000. Decrease £300,000; Notes and Gold £21,900,000 Decrease £2,800,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 44 per cent. of the Liabilities

Excluding the areas sown with wheat, cotton, and oilseeds, the normal area under the different *rabi* crops in the Lower Provinces stands at 9,493,300 acres. The area cultivated this year with the several *rabi* crops is 9,047,800 acres as compared with 9,262,000 acres in the preceding year. The area under *rabi* food crops this year is 7,647,900 acres, against 7,734,200 acres, the estimated area last year. Taking Bengal as a whole, the District Officers estimate the probable out-turn of the *rabi* corps at 79 per cent. of a normal crop, as against 88 per cent. estimated last year; but Mr. P. C. Lyon, the Director of Agriculture, believes that the returns are in some cases unduly pessimistic.

THE LANSDOWNE ROAD TRAGEDY.

STATEMENT OF NURSE McLEOD.

In view of the public interest which has been excited by the extraordinary affair in Lansdowne Road, and also in view of the contradictory versions which have appeared concerning the narrative of Nurse McLeod, the "Englishman" deemed it advisable to present an authentic narrative, gained at first hand from the principal person in the tragedy. We append the statement made to an 'Englishman' representative on Tuesday by Nurse McLeod:—

STATEMENT OF NURSE FLORA MCLEOD.

I was in the middle of dinner, and I had left the baby in charge of the chokra. While I was having dinner, I heard him cry rather violently and then I went and took him from the chokra. I sat down on a rocking chair and began to rock him for a few minutes. I then got up and gave him a dose of his medicine. I then went back to the rocking chair and again rocked him for a little while. I then laid him down in his cot, and lay down beside him, fully dressed, even to my shoes. I patted him, and saw he was perfectly comfortable in bed. I then heard nine o'clock strike, then a quarter past nine strike, and then I must have fallen asleep, baby being already asleep, because I didn't hear the half hour chime, and that made me suppose it was a quarter past nine o'clock. I slept on till I was awakened by Mr. Smith's tum-tum drawing up at the hall door. I then sat up in bed and looked at the baby; he was lying with his head at the foot of his cot, and his feet where his head ought to have been. I didn't disturb him or turn him as he was lying upon his back, breathing very peaceably. He had kicked off one of his socks and his foot was a little cold, so I took a woollen shawl, folded it up and put it upon his feet, leaving his chest, and the upper part of his body uncovered, then I took a rug—a travelling rug, which usually lies at the foot of my bed. I folded it and hung it over the foot of his cot, so that he could not hurt his head against the bed. I took a small cushion from near him, and drew it at the foot of my own bed, my own pillows being in their usual place. Then I got up lifted up the net, went to the lamp, took down the shade and turned it up just a little. I then went over, stood beside my own box, and began to undress. I took my white skirt off, and had just hung it on the dressing stand, and was continuing to undress, when I thought I saw the flash of something like the tum-tum lamp passing and I think I heard the rattle of the wheels. I partially undressed. Then I went and lifted up the purdah to get my coffee off the table in the varandah, having left previous orders to the chokra to place it there, which was his usual custom. As I was lifting up the purdah I heard what I took to be the dog making a noise under the table, and as I took my coffee up I said "Jack be quiet." I then stood beside the lamp sipping my coffee slowly. I finished the coffee and put the cup and saucer down beside the lamp on the dressing table. I then went into the bath-room, I took down a bottle of chlorodyne off the shelf, and dropped eight drops into a spoon, mixed it with water, and as I was doing so, as I was dropping the chlorodyne, the bed-room door between the bath-room and the nursery came to gently. I didn't even notice all this fancying it was the wind, as draughts very often shut the doors in this manner. I drank the chlorodyne and put the spoon down, and then I heard the baby crying violently, I then tried to push the door open, and found that it was fastened in some manner Even then I din't suspect anyone had done it, and imagined the door had got blocked in some unaccountable manner, as I never heard the bar being put on. The child went on crying in a violent manner and loudly, I ran to the other door as quickly as possible, being very anxious to get to him. The small door leading between the bath-room and the mehters staircase was bolted, top and bottom; and it took me a few seconds to get the top bolt undone. I then threw open both the panels which took me a few seconds. I then took one step forwards, and then I saw what I took to be my own shadow upon the opposite wall: but before I could take another step, a man pounced upon me saying in a very gruff voice "rupia do" only once. I said rupia nahy. He then tried to push me backwards over a large "gumla" of water. He then put his hands over my month to try and stifle me, and then I struggled with him and tried to keep away from the door. I managed, then, with my left hand to get hold of the corner of the marble washing stand which stands near the door. At this point I managed to push the man from me towards the door. He then snatched at a small knife which I did not notice, which seemed to be slipped in a rag in his waist. He struck at my arm in several places to make me let go. I did not let go till the pain got unendurable, and then I let go. Then I made another dash at the door, but this time I caught the edge of the large enamelled basin standing full of water which contained the child's feeding bottle. This I brought down all over my feet and the bottle broke and the basin came down to the floor with a perfect crash; and then I managed to struggle towards the purdah hanging at the door between the nursery and the bath-room which was shut. I managed to extend my right hand and got hold of a corner of it, but it fell upon the floor. The man then struck me on the temple with the small blunt knife at the same time flinging me to the floor. I struck my head against the stone parapet or curbing in the bath-room and I do not remember anything more as I lost all consciousness. When I came to myself I was lying with my feet on the rug near the door and my head against the edge of the ledge or parapet. My first idea was that I was lying outside because the bathroom window chick that had been down before had been raised, and I could see a space of the sky above my head. I then felt something warm trickling down my face, and my eyes seemed full of some warm fluid. I then took something. I did not know what it was at the time, the corner of my bodice I afterwards learnt it was, and wiped my left eye with it. I then sat up and found my arm very painful, and I thought it was mosquito bites. I found I was lying in a pool of water and was very wet and cold. I then managed to get to my knees and pulled myself up to my feet, holding on to the table. I found the floor very wet and slippery and strewn with broken pieces of baby's bottle which did not cut my feet. I noticed at the time the basin was standing bottom up on the floor. I managed to stagger to the door.

After struggling to my feet I tried again to get through the closed door, but found it still shut. I then got out the other way, but took the wrong turn, after passing through the passage to the left instead of to the right. I hurt my left arm against the stairs, I then took the right direction and got outside down the steps, turning to the right by holding on to the wall and managed to work along till I reached the turn where there are some other stairs leading up to the verandah. I then found I could not walk up, so I crawled up on hands and knees till I came to the little wicketgate at the top, which was quite easy to open, but I hadn't the strength to lift the chick up, and I had to squeeze through it. I then managed to stumble on to my feet again, and tried to go to the nursery. When I came to the big table I found I could not get any further and called loudly for Mr. Ross. I then remember holding on to something, and fell flat on the floor. I then remember hearing Mr. Ross coming and then fell over. Mr. Ross then lifted me straight on to my feet and shook me and said "what is the matter, what is the matter!" I then remember Mrs. Ross peering into my face very closely and also asking "what is the matter!" I then managed to say "I am half murdered, man,—man, bath-room—go quickly, they are killing baby." Then I again fell on to the floor and I don't remember anything else till I felt some one pouring water over my face, and the dog licking me. I have a very hazy recollection of what happened next.

Our readers will be able to follow and understand more clearly the sequence of the incidents spoken to by the witnesses in connection with the tragedy, if we give them a short description of the situation and surroundings of the lower flat of the house in which it occurred. The house stands in Lansdowne Road, with the gateway facing the east. The ground floor in which the tragedy took place is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Ross, the upper flat being occupied by other parties. A small landing place gives access to the drawing-room, to the right of which, on entering, is Mr. Ross's bed-room, and to the left, in the south-east corner the nursery, a room occupied by the nurse and child. A verandah runs along the whole south side of the house, and from it there are two openings, doors, leading into the room. At the west end of this verandah, a few steps lead from the compound to this verandah, a small wicket giving access to it, this wicket being portion of the verandah railings. There are chicks all along this verandah.

Besides these two doors, there are two others leading from the nursery into the hall, but these are usually closed. Adjoining this room, to the east, is the bathroom, entered by one door from the nursery and there is a small window opening out to the south, which has a chick. From the bathroom another small door, facing north, opens into a small room from which a circular staircase leads to the top flat, and there is an exit from this small room to the east, by which the mehter gains access. This exit leads, by a few steps to the compound, and it was from this small exit by which the nurse describes how she went to the left first and then to the right, turning again to the right along the verandah outside, till she gained the wicket and then fell insensible, near the door leading to the nursery, a large table being near the entrance. The door between the nursery and bath-room was locked from inside the nursery, to prevent any one from gaining access to the room, except through the small exit described above and so on to the compound round the house to the south. There are other rooms on both sides of the drawing-room, but the centres of interest are the nursery, the bath-room and the verandah through which the nurse got admittance to the nursery after, as she alleges, the bath-room door was closed on her.

The newly laid cable between Taku and Chefoo has been damaged, and messages for Taku and Pekin are consequently subject to delay.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT SICILIA.

The hired transport Sicilia (belonging to the P. and O. Company) under the command of Captain C. H. S. Tocque, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday morning, from Southampton, which port she left on the 15th March, and called at Malta on the 23rd, Port Said on the 26th and Suez on the 27th idem. She brought drafts of various regiments comprising 41 officers, 1 lady, 917 non-commissioned officers and men, 26 women and 25 children.

The baggage guard and working party, strength 4 officers and 200 men, under a Field officer, left the ship's side at 11-0 a.m., in charge of the baggage, and the remainder of the troops for shore moved into the barges at 1 p.m., and 2-30 p.m. The troops were landed at the Sassoon Dock and left by three special trains to Deolali and Poona.

The first train to Deolali, started at 5-40 p.m., with 7 officers, 394 men, 6 women and 6 children.

The second train to Deolali, started at 6-30 p.m. with 7 officers and 346 men.

The third train to Poona, started at 7-20 p.m. with 3 officers, 128 men, 1 woman and 1 child.

After landing the troops, the Sicilia left for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

The following are the names of the officers:—

Major F J Tobin, 1st R I Rifles
2nd Lieut A Breshn, 4th Hus
2nd Lieut A Little, 20th Hus
2nd Lieut C Morgan, S W Borders
2nd Lieut C Hawkins, Hamps Regt
2nd Lieut J Greenwood, 2nd W R Regt
2nd Lieut S Hayne, North Regt
2nd Lieut W Keates, 2nd W R Regt
2nd Lieut H Moore, 2nd Suff Regt
2nd Lieut D Campbell, 1st R Highl
Capt and Mrs A Welch, K O S B
2nd Lieut V Hogton, 1st Lin Regt
Lieut J Dwyn, 2nd E Lancas
2nd Lieut K Simonat, 2nd Yorks Regt
2nd Lieut C Griffiths, 1st Norf Regt
2nd Lieut H Torrens, 1st E Sur Regt
2nd Lieut F Stubbs, 2nd R Muns Fus
2nd Lieut C Crozur, R G A
2nd Lieut H Ditmas, R F A
Lieut W Bennett, R A M C
Lieut W Fry, R A M C
Lieut Burke, R A M C
Capt Turner, I S C
Lieut H G Smith, 1st E Kent Regt
Lieut H S Smith E Kent Regt
Lieut W Eshmore, Unattached List
Lieut Pott, R I Fus
Capt Safford, 1st S W Bordrs
Capt Despard, R I Rifles
Lieut Mc Carrison, I M S
Lieut J Masson, I M S
Lieut Stanley, I M S
Lieut M H Leonard, I M S
Lieut A W C Young, I M S
Lieut R A Dalzies, I M S
Lieut J Robb, I M S
Lieut R B Foster, I M S
Lieut Milnell, I M S
2nd Lieut L N Dalgleish, 1st R High
Lieut L V D'Aguilar, 1st E Sur Regt
Lieut Port, R Innis Fus
Mr W D Pringle

ARRIVAL OF TWO PORTUGUESE GUN-BOATS.

The Portuguese gun-boat Mandovy, Commande Rego, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Goa, which port she left on the 3rd April. Another gun-boat Bengo, Commander Costa, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant, from the same port, having left on the 3rd instant. Both the gun-boats have come for repairs.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

WHAT THE RUSSIANS SAY.

(BY AN AMERICAN WAR CORRESPONDENT.)

Not long ago the British Press discovered that Russia had practically annexed Manchuria. The Russians in the Far East were six months or more earlier in "discovering" that Manchuria was Russian property. During the first days of July of last year I was in Tientsin, and in daily communication with the headquarters of the Russian Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Alexieff.

Hearing from the staff officers of the Admiral that trouble was expected at Mukden and Newchwang, I spent no little time in conversation with them, and more particularly the Adjutant-General, concerning the condition north of Port Arthur. I was enabled to keep closely in touch with the subject from the fact that I messed with the staff.

About the end of the first week in July news of impending conflict in Manchuria, positive as to the severity of the situation, but indefinite as to the actual condition of affairs, led me to apply to Admiral Alexieff for permission to pay a visit of two or three days to Port Arthur. The general trend of the conversation to be heard among the Russian officers was that Manchuria was practically Russian soil, but as most of the staff were enthusiastic and young, I did not accept their view of the situation as representing that of the Russian Government.

I was duly informed that the Admiral had graciously arranged matters for my visit to Port Arthur as requested, and I was accordingly given a letter to Admiral Wesselago, second in command of the Russian squadron in Pacific waters, who was at that time on board the Mancha, which lay in the mouth of the Pei-Ho at Tong-ku. After lunching with Wesselago, I had a long chat with him, and found that he was as firm a believer in "Manchuria and Korea for Russia, first, last, and all the time," as anyone I had met.

Torpedo boat No 207 took me to the great cruiser Rossia, the flagship of the Russian fleet in the Gulf of Pechili, which was lying off Taku. On board the Rossia I met Admiral Hildebrandt, and had a short talk with him. At dinner my particular host was Commander Chaghin, of the big cruiser, although we dined in the great ward room. After dinner I had a splendid opportunity to talk bits of politics with numerous officers before eleven o'clock, when I was to take my departure. What was my surprise to discover that the officers of the Rossia were almost unanimously of the opinion that the troops of the Czar then at Tientsin and Tong-ku should not be sent to relieve the Legations at Peking but dispatched at once to Newchwang and Mukden, to hold Manchuria for Russia.

I was taken to Port Arthur on the swift torpedo-destroyer Vsadnik, and found Captain Parenogo and his fellow officers on that boat ready to speak of Manchuria as Russian soil. At Port Arthur Admiral Stark was in charge of the navy yard. Although he spoke good English, he was very reticent about operations in Manchuria. Some of his staff were less so. Twenty-four hours after I landed in Port Arthur I had learned that it was the general opinion that the troops on the way from Odessa were not for Tientsin, but for Manchuria, and that Alexieff's headquarters would soon be moved back to Port Arthur, where he could supervise the campaign in Manchuria, leaving General Linievietch in command of the Russian contingent in the relief expedition, which was generally spoken of as of minor imporance to Russia in comparison with the occupation, subjugation, and substantially the annexation of Manchuria.

The weeks that followed showed that general opinion to be correct. Alexieff left Tientsin. General Linievietch came and took command of the army which had been under General Stessel. I saw much of both of these men during the Peking Campaign, living for nearly a week in the camp of the latter, and accompanying the former into Peking, or rather, to Peking. Time and again I have talked over the Chinese question with prominent officers in the Russian camp. Never once did I hear a Russian officer speak of Manchuria as anything else than Russian soil, and repeatedly I have been told by men of the highest rank among the soldiers of the Czar that Korea was as necessary to Russia as was Manchuria, and would as surely fall into Russian hands in time, as Manchuria had done.

And all this was months ago, before the Powers were awake to the fact that the Russian bear had placed his paw on Manchuria. When the awakening came, it was not to a realisation of the intention of Russia to seize Manchuria, but to the knowledge that Russia was about to arrange the minor details which would cap the climax to one of the most audacious aggrandisements of territory which can be found in history.

THE MADRAS HARBOUR.

At the meeting of the Madras Harbour Trust Board on the 22nd ultimo, the Trustees again considered the Order of the Madras Government, dated the 3rd November, 1900, directing that, as the Government has no power under the Aarbour Trust Act to compel the Board to spend Harbour Trust funds on the extension and maintenance of the existing protective rexetment north of the Harbour, the requisite steps will be taken in the Legislative Council to amend the Act, with retrospective effect. On receipt of this Order the Trustees wrote to Government protesting against it; but Government declined to comply with their request to reopen the question of investigating the causes of the erosion of the foreshore, for reasons that have not yet been made public, but which, in the light of the articles that we have recently published, ought not, we contend, to be regarded as final. However, the Trustees have not accepted this last G. O. as the end of the matter, for they have now written to the Government of India protesting against the proposed action of the Madras Government and asked the Madras Chamber of Commerce and Trades Association to support them. The Trustees have also informed the Madras Government that they are determined to resist by every means in their power the carrying into effect of the arbitrary measures proposed, making them responsible, with retrospective effect, for an unknown liability, which, under the High Court ruling, legally rests upon Government itself.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, March 22.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN DIFFICULTY IN TIENTSIN.

The quarrel between the British and Russian commanders at Tientsin respecting the railway siding had for several days a very ugly aspect, and it was a great relief to everybody in this country, except the irresponsible fire-eaters, to learn from Lord Lansdowne's statement in the House of Lords last night that for the time being danger of a collision had been averted. The numerous questions asked in Parliament as to the dispute showed how great the public anxiety, and how earnestly desirous the sober portion of the nation was, that a peaceful settlement should be arrived at if this could be effected without any loss of dignity on the part of His Majesty's Government. A succinct account of exactly how the dispute occurred is given by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In the autumn of 1900 the Russians occupied a somewhat extensive area on the left bank of the River Pei-ho, claiming that it belonged to them by right of conquest. Subsequently our Government was informed that an agreement confirming the Russian occupation of this ground had been entered into between the Chinese "Government" and the Czar's military representatives in spite of the fact that the area in question comprises several plots of land which we hold belong to the Northern Chinese Railway Administration, and which therefore forms part of the security of the British bondholders. The line forms part of the railway the Russians originally occupied, a portion of which was lately transferred by them to Count von Waldersee, who handed it over to the British. Since then it has been worked by our military authorities, aided by the staff of the railway. The present difficulty arose in this way. It became necessary to construct a siding on one of the reserved plots, and the appearance of the British working party told off to do this work was regarded by the Russians as a trespass upon territory belonging to them.

PROPOSALS TO REFER THE DISPUTE TO COUNT VON WALDERSEE.

On the matter being brought under the notice of Lord Lansdowne, he suggested that the dispute should be referred to Field Martial von Waldersee, and instructed our General to abstain from the use of any force "except for the purpose of repelling aggression." Later came a complaint that our men had removed certain Russian boundary marks and thus insulted the Russian flag. His Majesty's Government met this further remonstrance by expressing their willingness to let this matter also be settled by the German Commander-in-Chief or by any tribunal he might select or appoint. On Saturday it was reported from Tientsin that the Russians were intrenching the disputed territory, while on our side a Company of the Hong-Kong Regiment with fixed bayonets was in front, two Companies of Madras Pioneers being held in reserve. The next we heard was that the Russians had "taken possession of the siding and that it was guarded by sentries." Two days later we were told that the Russian troops had "orders to fire on any one beginning work." This news appeared in Wednesday's papers, but on the previous evening Lord George Hamilton who, as being responsible for the troops in China, answers many questions, that in other circumstances would be dealt with by the ingenious Lord Cranborne, gave a reassuring reply to Mr. Joseph Walton. "Sentries on both sides," said the Secretary of State for India, "remain in their previous positions, with strict orders not to assume the aggressive. No disturbance is anticipated." Yesterday morning, however, one of the papers came out with a rather startling telegram from Pekin. The Russian General on the spot refused to listen to Count von Waldersee and demanded as a condition prior to any discussion the withdrawal of the British force from the ground and an apology for "removing the Russian flag." In the meantime British reinforcements were being sent to support the troops on the spot, and no one could say how the matter would end. Fortunately Lord Lansdowne, a few hours later, was able the same afternoon to give a very different report of the situation.

COUNT LAMSDORFF'S OLIVE BRANCH.

"I am," he said "glad to say that we have heard this morning from our Ambassador at St. Petersburg that Count Lamsdorff had mentioned the matter to him and desired our Ambassador to propose immediately to His Majesty's Government that we should agree to reserve all questions of title and proprietary rights for examination between the two Governments, and that meanwhile we should at once send orders for the withdrawal on both sides of the troops at the disputed point so as to avoid the risk of accidents. Count Lamsdorff went on to say that the Russian Minister of War would telegraph specific instructions in this sense if His Majesty's Government would agree to the proposal, and he ended by expressing in very moderate and statesmanlike terms his desire to avoid any cause of friction between the two Governments. I need not say we at once telegraphed expressing our entire concurrence with the views Count Lamsdorff had expressed, the more so because those views were entirely in accord with the policy we had indicated in our telegrams, the substance of which I have just read to your lordships. We accordingly sent to our military authorities instructions to carry out a simultaneous withdrawal from the disputed points. We added that we thought that it might be desirable that that withdrawal should be carried out to the satisfaction of Count von Waldersee, so that there might be no room for, or risk of misunderstanding on matters of detail. I hope the effect of the correspondence I have indicated goes to show that the incident is virtually at an end, and that what really was a very small matter of strictly local importance will not be allowed to disturb the relations between the two countries. It is to be desired that the Anglophobe Journalists of Berlin and elsewhere note that it was Russia and not England who proposed the withdrawal of the opposing forces.

LORD LANSDOWNE AND HIS COLLEAGUES.

It was exactly half-past one when Lord Lansdowne rose to make his important statement in the Upper House yesterday afternoon. An hour later as no similar announcement had been made in the House of Commons, members began to ask the reason why. The ball was set rolling by that Parliamentary Puck, Mr. Lloyd George, who with affected innocence asked the leader of the House whether he had any announcement to make as to the negotiations between Russia and this country. Mr. Balfour replied: No, Sir; I have no statement to make. Mr. Lloyd-George "understood" that a statement had been made in another place. Evening papers by the way were then being sold outside the Houses of Parliament containing the statement. Finding he could not get anything out of Mr. Balfour, Mr. Lloyd George turned his attention to Lord Cranborne, but without any result. Other members chimed in and finally Sir Henry Campbell intervened. Could not some member of the Government make a statement as to what is going on in China, seeing that a statement on that subject had been made in another place. Then occurred an extraordinary thing. Mr. Balfour rose and said:—The right hon. gentleman and the House appear to be under the impression that we are deliberately concealing something from the House which we know to have been given to the other House. I have not the smallest idea of what the communication was that was made to the other House. "Nor have I" observed Lord Cranborne. The House was astonished, rightly so, and hardly knew what to think of the incident, being doubtful whether the people's house was being intentionally humiliated by the patrician members of His Majesty's Government or whether the affair was another of "those inexplicable hitches which perplex the Parliamentary mind in the working of the constitutional machine as managed by the present Government" to quote the "Times." The latter seems to be the right explanation of a matter which has angered many of the Government's own supporters. One Ministerial journal says the inference that neither Mr. Balfour nor Lord Cranborne had been informed of the settlement "seems almost incredible," but when "we consider previous incidents of no very distant date, it is not impossible.

Whatever may be the case, the result is to be deplored. It is not treating the House of Commons with proper respect, and it involves an absolutely unnecessary waste of time." The ignorance of Mr. Balfour and his colleague is described by another Conservative organ as "characteristic of the casual way in which public business is conducted in this country" and Ministers are told that they must "smarten up a bit." This seems to be the opinion of the Opposition leaders for Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has taken the unusual course—that is unusual in the case of a member in his position—of moving the adjournment of the House to complain of the manner in which that assembly was treated yesterday afternoon.

THE FAILURE OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

We ought of course to have been warned by experience, but the correspondents at Pretoria so confidently assured us every day that the peace negotiations were going on admirably. We believed them partly because we wished to believe that at last there was a good prospect of the War coming to an end. It is no use anybody saying they are not surprised at the announcement simultaneously made in the two Houses on Tuesday. They may have had misgivings about the attitude of the ubiquitous DeWet, but nine out of ten persons really expected that Botha had actually decided to give in. The interesting papers on the subject published to-day show that Lord Kitchener was willing to treat the Colonial rebels with exceptional leniency merely wishing them to be disfranchised. Knowing as we do the feeling of the Cape and Natal, it is not astonishing that Mr. Chamberlain as well as Sir Alfred Milner takes a different view of the punishment that should be meted out to those subjects of the Crown who took up arms against us. From the first the intention of the Government has been that they should be treated differently from the Boers, and in this at all events they have the support of practically the entire country. Reuter has, I presume, telegraphed the heads of the terms submitted to General Botha by Lord Kitchener after receiving instructions from Home. I may point out that in his first despatch describing his interview with Botha on Feb. 28, Lord Kitchener says that the former "showed very good feeling and seemed anxious to bring about peace." The terms offered were conditional upon a general and complete cessation of hostilities, and the surrender of all rifles, ammunition, cannon, and other munitions of war in the hands of the Burghers or in Government depots or elsewhere. As to the proposed amnesty it is laid down that British subjects belonging to Natal and Cape Colony, while they will not be compelled to return to those Colonies, will, if they do so, be liable to be dealt with by the law of those Colonies specially passed to meet the circumstances arising out of the present war. Botha is reminded that the special law in the Cape Colony has greatly mitigated the ordinary penalties for high treason in the present cases. The British Government do not promise to repatriate the Burgher prisoners immediately, but "as quickly as arrangements can be made for their transport." I quote in full the paragraph about the British Government of the two Colonies. "At the earliest practicable date military administration will cease and will be replaced by civil administration in the form of Crown Colony Government. There will, therefore, be, in the first instance, in each of the new Colonies a Governor and an Executive Council, consisting of a certain number of official members, to whom a nominated un-official element will be added. But it is the desire of His Majesty's Government, as soon as circumstances permit, to introduce a representative element and ultimately to concede to the new Colonies the privilege of self-government. Moreover, on the cessation of hostilities a High Court will be established in each of the new Colonies to administer the law of the land, and this Court will be independent of the Executive." Another important paragraph is the following:—"As regards the extension of the franchise to Kaffirs in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, it is not the intention of His Majesty's Government to give such franchise before representative government is granted to these Colonies, and if then given it will be so limited as to secure the just predominance of the white races. The legal position of coloured persons will, however, be similar to that which they hold in Cape Colony." It is expressly stipulated that military firearms will only be allowed as a means of protection.

BOMBAY QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the upper Chamber of Parliament on Monday, Lord Stanley of Alderley brought forward his notice about the alleged desecration at Bijapur respecting which the soul of another peer, Lord Stanmore, was vexed when he visited India some years ago. Lord Stanley's question indeed was, as has already been mentioned, based on what the ex-Governor of Ceylon wrote on the subject at the time. "I hear," he said "of one particular building that this fine monument has now (1895) been turned into a house for the deputy engineer, cut up and ruined by lath and plaster partitions and ceilings, divided by floors, and its arabesques defaced by wall papers. The oratory is a lady's bed-room, and its delicately-carved mihrab, with a door fitted to it, is converted into a cupboard for hanging up dresses." The "Daily Telegraph" reports Lord Hardwicke as replying that the India Office had no evidence as to the statement of Lord Stanmore, but it was possible that it might be the fact. "There were hundreds of mosques at the place, and if they were to preserve every one, it was doubtful if the resources available would be equal to the task. Bijapur had been made a civil station, and it was decided in 1800 that forty-four mosques should be maintained in good repair, and that forty-six should be left in their state of decay. Inquiries would be made with regard to the mosque in question." When Lord Hardwicke speaks of "hundreds of mosques" is he not mixing up mosques with tombs and palaces? This afternoon Lord Stanley has been calling attention to Mr. Malabari's grievance against the present head of the Bombay Educational service. His lordship's notice, as it appears on the order paper of the House of Lords, is as follows:—"To ask the Under-Secretary of State for India if the Indian Government will relieve the Director of Public Instruction of Bombay from the task of reporting on native publications to the Government of India; and if the India Office will make some amends to Mr. Malabari for the charge of sedition so unjustifiably cast upon Mr. Malabari in the Director's official report of July 24, 1900." According to the report in the late edition of the "Globe." Lord Hardwicke in reply said that the matter was one of purely local interest; but as regarded the criticism of which Mr. Malabari complained, and which was founded upon some verses appearing in his newspaper, the Government of India considered that the review was justified. If Mr. Malabari considered himself aggrieved, his obvious course was to address himself to the Secretary of State for India. Lord Reay said he had always considered Mr. Malabari a most loyal subject and as to the verses in question, he could not see that they contained anything seditious. Lord Sandhurst and the Earl of Northbrook also expressed an opinion favourable to the loyal character of Mr. Malabari. Lord Hardwicke said that Mr. Malabari had not thought fit to make any communication to the India Office on the subject, and he did not therefore see that the Secretary of State could interfere.

THE DEATH ROLL.

MR. CHARLES BUCKLAND.

About a year ago I sent out to you a notice of the death of Mr. Bernard Quaritch, the "Napoleon Buonaparte of Booksellers" as Lord Beaconsfield happily described him. To-day, it is my melancholy duty to record the decease of Mr. Charles Buckland, one of the partners of Messrs. Henry Sotheran and Co., of the Strand and Piccadilly, who passed away on Saturday in the sixty ninth year of his life and in the fifty-fourth year of his connection with the firm. He had served two generations of book-lovers and was better known to all book-lovers not only in this country, but in the British Colonies and the United States than probably any man in the United Kingdom. India is not yet a great book buying country, but the one firm dealing in splendidly bound and illustrated books known to the Princes, Chiefs and wealthy native gentry of India is that of H. Sotheran and so far as many of them are concerned, their pleasantest memories of London will probably be associated with the half hours spent over and over again at No. 37, Piccadilly, in company with the late Mr. Buckland. In recent years the late Sir Jamsetjee, Mr. N. N. Wadia, and Sir Cowasjee and Lady Jehanghir have been very familiar figures there. Indeed one of the most remarkable things about the Piccadilly establishment is that you can never enter it without seeing some one of note. While he was still in robust health, Ruskin was constantly to be seen there as were also the late Earl of Derby, the late Archbishop of York—the scholarly Dr. Thomson—as well as all the more distinguished artists, authors, scientists, politicians and other notabilities of the day. And the attraction of all these men beyond the business which brought them there was the personality of Mr. Charles Buckland. His was the courtesy that comes straight from the heart which was equally extended to the highest and the lowest and was never known to fail him. He never lost his temper and this combined with the simplicity and purity of his character and his charming presence won him at first sight not simply the respect, but the warm regard, of all who knew him, regard which in not a few cases ripened into affection. The "Athenæum" gives the leading particulars of his public life and for these I must refer your readers to its columns. I would only note that born in Westminster he was educated at the National School and the Sunday School of St. Mary Vincent's Church, Vincent square, where his teacher was the late Lord Hatherley then Mr. Page Wood, who after he had reached the Woolsack and indeed until his death kept up his personal acquaintance with Mr. Buckland. His honourable career speaks well for the old fashioned system of National School Education, and I have no doubt that as time goes on the School Board will be able to show, if it has not done so already, equally satisfactory results. It is no exaggeration to say that men of the type of Charles Buckland are the backbone of England's strength, and credit in the world. He was buried yesterday at Norwood and leaves a widow and a son who is in the employment of H. Sotheran and Co.

I have also to record the deaths of the following:—Edmond Got, the famous actor of the Comedie Francaise; Mlle. Sophia Croizette of the same renowned institution; M. Philippe Gilles, literary critic of the "Figaro" (Paris); Dean Boyle of Salisbury Cathedral whose "recollections" published a few years ago showed traces of the influence exerted over his boyhood by his contact with the Attic Society of the modern Athens; Sir Edwin Saunders, the eminent Dental Surgeon; Sir John Thursby, Bart., a wealthy colliery proprietor and well known whip; Mr. Joseph Cheney Bolton, formerly senior partner in the East India firm of Messrs. Ker, Bolton and Company, and for 12 years Liberal member for Stirlingshire; Mr. Archibald Christie, who as a Punjab Civilian was on special duty with the Kuram Field Force at the commencement of the last Afghan War; Mr. W. H. S. Osmond, the Australian millionaire squatter and Privy Councillor, and M. Bogoliepoff, Russian Minister of Public Instruction. M. Bogoliepoff's career illustrates the chances offered in autocratic Russia to clever young men of brains without the adventitious aids necessary in a so-called democratic but really conservative country like England. M. Bogoliepoff was the son of a rural policeman and in his student days gave lessons in the family of the lady he afterwards married, a Princess Lieven. Before becoming a minister he was successfully a Professor, Rector of the Moscow University, and Curator of the Moscow Educational District.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, March 15, Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state what military outposts were maintained at the close of 1898 beyond the frontiers of his Majesty's Indian possessions; whether he can give the aggregate strength of the garrisons by which these posts were held and the class of troops occupying them, and what was the estimated annual cost of the occupation of these positions; and whether he will state what is the present position as to the number, cost, and disposition of troops holding these military outposts.

Lord G. Hamilton: There were in 1898 no military outposts maintained on the North-West Frontier outside the boundary of the Durand delimitation, and since the ratification of that agreement the line so defined is held to be the external frontier of British India.

INDIA AND QUEEN VICTORIA.

Mr. Caine asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state what amount has been subscribed in India for a memorial to her late Majesty Queen Victoria; and whether he can suggest to the Viceroy that this memorial should be such as to confer some permanent benefit upon the suffering masses in India.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have received no information as to the amount subscribed in India to celebrate by memorials the memory of her late Majesty. The matter is not an official one, and I could not interfere with the discretion of the subscribers as to the purpose to which their subscriptions should be put.

INDIAN CROPS.

Mr. Caine asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can give further information as to the condition of the winter crops in the Bombay Presidency and parts of Madras; and, whether he will state what steps are being taken to deal with the renewed distress which now seems certain.

Lord G. Hamilton said: In Bombay the autumn harvest was poor and the area sown below the average; the spring crop prospects are bad throughout a large portion of the Presidency. In Madras the harvest is below the average to the extent of about 20 per cent. In Burma, Bengal, and Upper India the prospects are such that these provinces will have surplus food with which to supply the wants of these localities where the crops are poor. It is only in the Bombay Presidency that the circumstances are such as to make special relief measures necessary. The Government have provided funds for this purpose, and are taking steps, according to the provisions of the Famine Codes, for carrying on and extending any relief operations which may be necessary.

THE FAMINE.

Mr. Caine asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that, owing to the mortality in the Bombay Presidency from famine and disease, large numbers of orphans have been left entirely dependent upon charity; and whether he will state what has been done to provide for these children, and what public funds have been allotted to the support of public and private orphanages.

Lord G. Hamilton said: Unhappily orphans are left after every serious Indian famine. After the 1897 famine about six lacs of rupees were set apart for the maintenance of orphans. Volumes I. and II. of the Charitable Relief Fund Report describe at more length what was done. Briefly, it may be said that a yearly sum was provided from Government or charitable funds for the support of every really destitute orphan, whether the child was in the keeping of co-religionists or of mission orphanages. I have no doubt similar arrangements will be made by the Government this year. But I have not received and have not asked for special report upon the subject.

CHINA.

Mr. Lewis asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he could state the estimated total cost up to the present date of the recent military and naval operations in China.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: I will do my best to answer this question, but I cannot be at all certain as to the accuracy of the answer. The estimated total cost of the military operations in China to the present date is 3,500,000*l*., in round figures. I am informed that at the present stage it is impossible to give an estimate of the total cost of the naval operations.

From the 23rd to the 29th ultimo, 2 Europeans, 6 East Indians, 13 Native Christians, 299 Hindus, and 39 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 359, the death rate being 41·2 per mille, and the mean for the ten previous years being 34·7. The deaths are thus classified:—Plague nil, cholera 2, small-pox 11, measles 9, fevers 117, dysentary 38, diarrhœa 6, and other causes 176.

Two more villages in the Nawashahr tahsil of the Jullundur district, Punian, population 454, and Pharala, population 3,214, have been seized with plague. Two more places have also been attacked in the Phillour tahsil, Mazarus, population 544, and Nur Madal (a small town) population 8,520. The following are the number of villages on the infected list—Jullundur district 36; Hoshiarpur district 4; Gurdaspur district 24; and Sialkot district 28. Some of these should soon be declared free.

A Manchester Irishman, named Patrick Carvey, has been committed for trial for biting a portion of an Englishman's nose off during a quarrel. Carvey admitted when brought before the magistrates that he had had "a mouthful of the Englishman's face."

GERMANY'S POLICY.

The Reichstag in Berlin began last Friday the discussion of the supplementary estimates for the Chinese expedition, and Count von Bulow made a statement on the Chinese policy of the Government observing that since he last spoke on the subject the peace negotiations had progressed slowly but steadily, and that the concert of the Powers had hitherto been maintained. The Chinese Government had been informed that Prince Chun's expiatory mission would be received as soon as China had complied with the collective demands of the Powers. Count von Bulow said he had defined the German views in an instruction addressed to the German Ambassador in London, which was in the following terms:—

"The question of punishments has now in the main been settled, and a commission of experts sitting in Peking has come to a decision on the question of securing the Legations against a repetition of the events of last summer. The Governments can no longer refrain from answering without delay the four questions enumerated above. With reference to question 4, we at present think that compensation for soldiers killed or wounded in Peking and in the column of Admiral Seymour—a compensation which evidently Italy and Austria-Hungary urgently desire—really forms part of the war indemnity, but that, if possible, the representatives of the Powers in Peking ought to obtain a separate preliminary satisfaction (Vorabbefriedigung) of these claims. With reference to question 3, we think it right in itself as well as in consonance with the community of action hitherto maintained that a common demand should be made for a lump sum. With reference to the second question we regard as acceptable a proposal of the Italian Government to the effect that the claims of private individuals should be settled in accordance with identical principles by a mixed commission in China. On the other hand, in the case of the war indemnity to be paid to the various States, the attempt to agree upon fixed rules of procedure must be regarded as hopeless. All that can be done, therefore, is that each State should lay down its actual expenditure as accurately as possible, and should inform the other Governments of the amount. To determine the total amount of the demands to be made upon China would be the next business. When this has been done it will be the turn of the Chinese Government to state how it proposes to raise these sums. If China, as may be anticipated, does not spontaneously make any proposals that can be accepted, the Powers will have to force upon her (oktroyieren) their financial scheme, with regard to which they must, of course, in the meantime have come to an agreement."

The Chancellor referred at some length to the "divergences" which necessarily existed among the Powers in China, although they all desired to "consolidate the situation of China and to bring the international intervention speedily to a close." "There are Powers," he continued, "whose interests in China are essentially commercial, and there are other Powers which rather pursue political objects. We belong, in my opinion, to the first category. It was for this reason that we signed last October the Anglo-German Agreement, the tendency of which, as I pointed out at the time, is to maintain the integrity of China as long as possible, and, on the other hand, to engage ourselves in China only so far as is requisite for our commerce. The Anglo-German Agreement has no reference to Manchuria. ("Hear, hear," and sensation.) This is shown by the very wording of the Agreement. I stated before that this Agreement contained no secret arrangements or clauses and that we had published the whole of it. I can now add that during the negotiations which led to the conclusion of this Agreement we left no room for any doubt that we did not take it as applying to Manchuria. In Manchuria there are no German interest worth mentioning. It is not a sphere of German missionary activity; German traders or Germans of any class can only be found here and there in the trading centres of Manchuria. As regards the future of Manchuria—really, gentlemen, I can imagine nothing which we regard with more indifference. ("Hear, hear," on the Right.) On the other hand, it is our interest that at the present moment, and until her obligations to the Powers are settled, China should not unduly diminish her resources. China is in the position of a debtor of the Powers, who owes them a very large sum, and she is a debtor who is arranging with her creditors but has not yet got a settlement. The creditors have an interest in seeing that the debtor does not give away too much "in fraudem creditorum." We have, therefore, like other Powers, stated in answer to a question of the Chinese Government that at the present moment and so long as China has not fulfilled the conditions imposed upon her in the collective Note of the Powers we should regard with regret agreements which China should conclude no matter with whom, in so far as her financial solvency might thereby be materially impaired. No other Government could take this reply of ours in bad part; first, because the maintenance of one's own legitimate interests does not imply offence to any one, and, secondly, because all the Powers have made solemn declarations to the effect that they are not pursuing separate objects of any kind in China.

"One of the reasons for our reply was the circumstance that private companies have recently begun to take advantage of the present position of China in order to extract all sorts of concessions from the Chinese Government. If this went on in the present unrestricted fashion, China—the Chinese debtor—would come to resemble a squeezed lemon long before we had got a single drop of the juice. We, therefore, formulated our point of view in the present debated question by first of all urging the Chinese Government to make haste and fulfil all the conditions of peace which it has accepted, while for the rest we referred the Chinese Government in respect of its proposals, its desires, and its complaints to the diplomatic conference in Peking which represents the Concert of the Powers. I see no reason why I should not read the despatch which I addressed a few days ago to our leading representatives abroad. It is as follows:—

"The text of a statement which was handed in writing to the Chinese Minister in Washington has been given me by the American Ambassador (in Berlin). It conveys to China the urgent advice to pursue, as she has hitherto done, the course of dealing with the Concert of the Powers, and not to conclude with a single Power agreements which involve the abandonment of territory, or which imply financial obligations. The latter way of doing business is characterized by the words "improper, inexpedient, and extremely dangerous."

The American statement apparently represents the reply to some overture on the part of China. The Chinese Minister in Berlin similarly intimated here in accordance with his instructions that China was being vigorously pressed by Russia to ratify the Manchuria treaty. The Chinese Government was extremely unwilling to ratify the treaty, which involved the cession of extensive territories. But it felt that its very existence was menaced if it declined to ratify the treaty, and it therefore asked the advice of the Powers. The answer given to the Chinese Minister was that since the beginning of the troubles in China last summer the German Government had invariably, even when this involved the sacrifice of its own point of view, adhered to the principle of having all matters affecting China decided by the concert of the Powers; and that not in the way of negotiation between Cabinet and Cabinet, but by the conference of their representatives in Peking. It is partly due to this form of doing business that the difficult questions which demanded their solution six months ago have been brought considerably nearer a settlement, and that the peaceable relations of the Powers with one another have continued to be undisturbed. The Government of his Majesty the German Emperor has, therefore, no intention of initiating any other form of treatment in the case of the question raised by the Chinese Minister or of putting itself in the place of the concert of the Powers. The German Government accordingly recommends the Chinese Government to submit all its suggestions to the diplomatic conference in Peking, all the more because the allegations of the Chinese Minister are in direct contradiction to other statements which have reached the German Government from trustworthy quarters.'"

Our Berlin Correspondent, discussing Count von Bulow's speech, says that its meaning is that Germany is not going to co-operate with any Power against Russia in China.

The supplementary estimates for the financial year 1901 providing among other things for the cost of the German expedition to China, passed the second reading in the Reichstag on Saturday. The Minister of War stated that the troops at present under the chief command of Count von Waldersee were 17,700 Germans, 14,050 French, 12,850 English, 9,000 Russians, 6,000 Japanese, 2,350 Italians, 1,600 Americans, and 250 Austrians, in all about 54,000 men. This enumeration did not include the considerable British force stationed at Shanghai. The chief cities which were occupied by the international troops were Peking, with 21,600 men; Tientsin, with 17,700 men; Pao-ting-fu, with 7,500 men; and Shan-hai-kwan, with 10,300 men.

On Tuesday, Prince Bismarck criticised the Chinese policy of Count von Bulow, maintaining that German interests in China were rather commercial than political. Count von Bulow, in reply, said Germany had not only important commercial interests to guard, but also to vindicate the national honour, which had been outraged by the assassination of her Minister.—*Times* (March 22.)

Considerable discomfort was caused the other day in Calcutta, especially in business quarters, by the interruption of the electric supply. On enquiry at the office of the Managing Agents of the Calcutta Electric Supply Company, a Contemporary was informed that the interruption was due to the laying of mains for the electric tramways. It appears that the men employed on this work cut through the Company's main without giving due warning.

TRIAL BY JOURNAL.

NEW LAW REPORTS, CROWN CASES. APRIL, 1919.

THE KING AGAINST ALBERT JENKINS.

The prisoner was charged with the murder of Martha Tonge, his wife's mother. The presiding judge was Mr. Justice Daly, and the following counsel appeared: For the prosecution, Mr. John A. Wagstaffe, K. C., M. P., Mr. R. O. Tolling, and Mr. B. O'Shannon; for the prisoner, Mr. R. E. Porter, K. C., Mr. E. Vening-New, and Mr. Ragge.

The Court was crowded at an early hour, and when the judge took his seat there was not an inch of space left unfilled.

As the case was one of great importance to the reading public, special arrangements had been made for the accommodation of the Press representatives, but notwithstanding the fact that the new court was built especially for the purpose of providing accommodation for these gentlemen they appeared in such numbers that by the direction of the judge the junior barristers on either side returned their briefs, and their seats were filled by those reporters who could not find room in the Press-box.

At half-past ten precisely Mr. J. A. Wagstaffe, K.C., M. P., rose with a sheaf of newspapers in his hands, and proceeded to open the case for the prosecution. He intimated that he should rely chiefly on the reports in the "Moon," the "Asteroid," and the "Morning Comet," all of which, as the jury were well aware, occupied the highest position amongst daily papers. He was happy to say that the accounts contained in these periodicals were enlivened by bright and sparkling comments calculated not only to direct the judgment but also to enliven the spirits of the twelve intelligent gentlemen in the box before him.

Counsel then handed up copies of the newspapers from which he proposed to read.

The judge glanced at them, and the smile that struggled through the mask of official sternness augured well for the interest of the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Wagstaffe then read from the "Morning Comet" an account of the domestic troubles of the prisoner that fairly convulsed the Court. The gifted reporter was present, and vainly tried to conceal his natural pride as he watched the effect produced by his bright and sparkling narrative.

"Sarah Jane," the report stated, "the domestic servant, had been of the greatest assistance to the representative of the "Comet." 'Lor!' she said 'if the old geeser had been my ma-in-law I'd a' done for 'er too, that I would.' The prisoner had expressed his delight after the final disappearance of his victim. 'She 'd been eating me out of house and home,' he said, with a brutal leer. 'Well, it's all gone to the fishes now.'"

When cross-examined by the reporter he had shown the same inhuman levity. He asserted that his mother-in-law was not dead: that she had gone to stay with the husband of her second daughter, who lived in Dublin.

"Why has she gone to stay with him?" asked the reporter. "Because he didn't want her to come," was the callous answer.

"This report appeared in the "Comet" on the following day," said Mr. Wagstaffe, "and the prisoner was immediately arrested."

Mr. Porter objected that as this last statement did not occur in any daily paper his learned friend had no right to make it.

The learned judge upheld the objection. "Gentlemen," he said, "you must pay no attention to any 'obiter dicta' of counsel, however amusing. I charge you, therefore, to disregard this statement and forget that the prisoner was arrested."

Mr. Wagstaffe then proceeded to read further accounts of the prisoner's behaviour to his mother-in-law, as reported in the "Moon" and the "Asteroid"; but, as the Judge observed, these later reports were neither so instructive nor so amusing as that in the "Daily Comet."

The Court then adjourned, and after an interval of half an hour Mr. R. E. Porter, K. C., opened the defence.

He intimated that he should rely chiefly on an interview between the Irish correspondent of the "Daily Measure" and the person whom the prisoner was accused of killing. The date of the interview showed that the prisoner's mother-in-law was alive three days before the trial, and could not therefore have been killed at the time alleged, if at all; and as the prisoner was in prison at that time, if she had been killed since it was not his fault.

The Judge: "This is merely comment, gentlemen; pay no regard to it. Read the interview, if you please, Mr. Porter."

Counsel proceeded to do so, when he was again stopped by the judge.

"I see by this copy," said his lordship, "that the "Daily Measure" is not a halfpenny paper. It is, in fact, sold for the sum of one penny. Is this all the evidence you have, Mr. Porter?"

"No, my lord," said the counsel for the prisoner. "but perhaps I had better read the interview." This he proceeded to do.

Mrs. Tonge, who was said to have been murdered, had an amusing conversation with the Irish correspondent in Dublin. The old lady was greatly amused at the idea of her son-in-law's arrest. "He murder me!" she exclaimed. "It was more the other way, I can tell you, mister."

Counsel then read some verses from a weekly comic paper, the "Halfpenny Howler," which tendered an explanation of the prisoner's statement that "it had all gone to the fishes now." The "Howler" maintained that the prisoner wished to imply that his relative was a poor sailor.

Counsel then intimated that his case was closed, and the judge proceeded to sum up.

He began by congratulating the jury on the great improvement in their condition as compared with the juries of ten years ago, who had to listen to tedious cross-questioning of witnesses and endless speeches from counsel.

"In former days, gentlemen," his lordship said, "a trial like this would have lasted a week, and now we can finish it clearly and satisfactorily in less than a day."

His lordship then contrasted the evidence on either side. The prosecution was supported by three well-known halfpenny papers, and the main part of their testimony was uncontradicted.

"It is contrary to the best traditions of our law," he continued, "that a penny paper should be allowed to contradict one that is supplied for a half penny. That extra halfpenny, gentlemen, is regarded—by a legal fiction, if you will, but still regarded—as a bribe, as a disqualification. It is in the papers of the people that we must trust, and in them alone. The verses that the learned counsel for the prisoner has read appear in a halfpenny paper, and in some measure explain the prisoner's damaging omission, but I must remind you, gentlemen, that they appear in a halfpenny paper truly, but in a weekly halfpenny paper, not a daily one. But whatever decision you come to on that point, on the main issue the evidence of the prosecution is unchallenged, and therefore there seems to me to be no alternative for you but to find a verdict in accordance with that evidence."

The jury considered their verdict for two minutes, and then the foreman turned towards the judge and seemed about to speak.

Mr. Porter, K. C., rose to his feet.

"My lord," said he "I must call your lordship's attention to a leading article in the "Moon," which is, as your lordship has stated, a halfpenny paper deserving of the greatest respect. This article deals with your lordship, and expressly states that you are a wool-gathering old sheep, and unfit to try any cases except the cases of whisky in your lordship's cellar. In these circumstances, my lord, having regard to the weight that necessarily attaches to such an article in such a paper, I must ask your lordship to direct the jury to wholly disregard anything that your lordship may have said. Otherwise, my lord, in the event of a verdict of "Guilty" being found against my client, I must apply for a new trial by another judge."

"And another jury?" asked the foreman.

"No, the same jury, but another judge."

The jury once more hurriedly consulted, and the foreman, turning again, intimated that they were all greed.

The Clerk of Arraigns then asked, "Do you find the prisoner guilty or not guilty?"

The Foreman: 'Not guilty.'

The prisoner was discharged.

W. D. D. in the "Westminster."

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

VETERINARY BOOK FREE
On every Bottle of Condy's Fluid.
This Book contains instructions by eminent Veterinary Surgeons for the treatment and cure of diseases of Horses, Sheep, Cattle, Dogs, &c.
Condy's Fluid is non-poisonous, and is the safest and best Veterinary Remedy.
Sold by all Chemists and Stores.
Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."
Beware of Local Imitations.
The name Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, should be at foot of Label.

THE PEACE PROPOSALS.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

THE GOVERNMENT'S TERMS.

The documents relating to the negotiations between Commandant Louis Botha and Lord Kitchener are issued as a Parliamentary paper.

On February 23, a telegram was received by Sir Alfred Milner from the Commander-in-Chief, Pretoria, which stated, under date of the 22nd February, that Mrs. Botha had come back from meeting her husband, and had brought a letter from him in answer to a verbal message from the Commander-in-Chief, that if he desired it, he (General Botha) would meet him as to the means of bringing the war to an end, but on the express understanding that the question of the independence of the Transwaal and Orange River Colony should not be discussed in any way. The meeting would probably take place at Middelburg.

This telegram was sent to Mr Chamberlain, who replied, February 23, as follows:—

"I am glad to hear of Botha's desire to treat, and I hope that it is genuine. He will find us most anxious, in that case to meet him on all points affecting individual position. We have already made clear the policy we intend to pursue as to future government."

On March 1, Lord Kitchener telegraphed to Mr. Brodrick:—

"I have had a long interview with Botha who showed very good feeling, and seemed anxious to bring about peace. He asked for information on a number of subjects which he said that he should submit to his Government and people, and if they agreed he should visit Orange River Colony and get them to agree. They should all then hand in their arms and finish the war. He told me that they could go on for some time, and that he was not sure of being able to bring about peace without independence. He tried very hard for some kind of independence, but I declined to discuss such a point, and said that a modified form of independence would be most dangerous and likely to lead to war in the future."

Lord Kitchener then details the points upon which Botha required information. These points were noted by the Commander-in-Chief, and his suggestions were embodied in a telegram of March 3 from Sir A. Milner to Mr. Chamberlain. The Colonial Secretary replied on March 6th, suggesting various modifications which His Majesty's Government desired should be made in the letter to Botha. A telegram from Sir Alfred Milner of March 9 reported that he and Lord Kitchener were both opposed to the assistance to burghers being limited to loans, but that the amended message was sent to the Commandant on March 7.

LORD KITCHENER'S OFFER.

Lord Kitchener, in a telegram to Mr. Brodrick on March 20, detailed the precise terms of his letter to Commandant Botha, as follows: "With reference to our conversation at Middeburg on 28th February, I have the honour to inform you that in the event of a general and complete cessation of hostilities and the surrender of all rifles, ammunition, cannon, and other munitions of war in the hands of the burghers or in Government depots or elsewhere, His Majesty's Government is prepared to adopt the following measures:

"His Majesty's Government will at once grant an amnesty in the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies for all bona fide acts of war committed during the recent hostilities. British subjects belonging to Natal and Cape Colony, while they will not be compelled to return to those colonies, will, if they do so, be liable to be dealt with by the law of those colonies, specially passed to meet the circumstances arising out of the present war. As you are doubtless aware, the special law in the Cape Colony has greatly mitigated the ordinary penalties for high treason in the present cases.

"All prisoners of war now in St. Helena, Ceylon, or elsewhere will, on the completion of the surrender be brought back to their country as quickly as arrangements can be made for their transport.

"At the earliest practicable date military administration will cease and will be replaced by civil administration in the form of Crown Colony Government. There will therefore be in the first instances in each of the new Colonies a Governor and an Executive Council, consisting of a certain number of official members, to whom a nominated unofficial element will be added. But it is the desire of His Majesty's Government, as soon as circumstances permit to introduce a representative element and ultimately to concede to the new Colonies the privilege of self-government. Moreover, on the cessation of hostilities a High Court will be established in each of the new Colonies to administer the law of the land, and this court will be independent of the Executive.

"Church property, public trusts, and orphans' funds will be respected. Both the English and Dutch languages will be used and taught in public schools where parents of the children desire it, and allowed in Courts of Law.

"As regards the debts of the late Republican Governments. His Majesty's Government cannot undertake any liability. It is, however, prepared, as an act of grace, to set aside a sum not exceeding £1,000,000 to repay inhabitants of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies for goods requisitioned from them by the late Republican Governments or, subsequent to annexation, by commandants in the field being in a position to enforce such requisitions. But such claims will have to be established to the satisfaction of a Judge or Judicial Commission appointed by the Government to investigate and assess them, and if exceeding in the aggregate £1,000,000, they will be liable to reduction pro rata." "I also beg to inform your Honour that the new Government will take into immediate consideration the possibility of assisting by loan the occupants of farms who will take the oath of allegiance to repair any injury sustained by destruction of buildings or loss of stock during the war, and that no special war tax will be imposed on farmers to defray the expense of the war.

"When burghers require the protection of firearms such will be allowed to them by licence and on due registration, provided they take the oath of allegiance. Licences also will be issued for sporting rifles, guns, &c., but military firearms will only be allowed for means of protection.

"As regards the extension of the franchise to Kaffirs in the Transwal and Orange River Colony, it is not the intention of His Majesty's Government to give such franchise before representative Government is granted to these Colonies, and if then given, it will be so limited as to secure the just predominance of the white races. The legal position of coloured persons will, however, be similar to that which they hold in Cape Colony.

"In conclusion, I must inform your Honour that if the terms now offered are not accepted after a reasonable delay for consideration, they must be regarded as cancelled.

BOTHA'S REPLY.

Lord Kitchener, in a telegram to Mr. Brodrick, dated March 16, states that the following reply was received from Botha:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Excellency's letter stating what steps your Excellency's Government is prepared to take in the event of a general and total cessation of hostilities. I have advised my Government of your Excellency's said letter; but, after the mutual exchange of views at our interview at Middleburg on 28th February last, it will certainly not surprise your Excellency to know that I do not feel disposed to recommend that the terms of the said letter shall have the earnest consideration of my Government. I may add also that my Government and my chief officers here entirely agree with my views."

SEIZED BY A SHARK IN COLOMBO HARBOUR.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.

It had not been generally supposed, up to the present, that any danger of being attacked by sharks attended bathing in Colombo harbour, especially as so many native youths are daily to be seen diving for coins thrown into the water by passengers. That there is danger was proved by a melancholy incident which we have to-day to record. Mr. H. Lowrie, the third Engineer of the transport Atlantian, with a few others, was having a dip in the harbour at about 5-30 p.m., yesterday, when Lowrie who was some distance away from the others, was attacked by a shark, which was described afterwards as a huge one, measuring about 15 feet in length. The shark got hold of his left leg and had bitten it in three places before the cries of the unfortunate victim brought a tindal in a lighter to his rescue. As Lowrie was being picked up, the men in the boat could see the shark going for him again and it is supposed that the others who were bathing would have also been injured but for the timely warning. The Engineer was bleeding freely when he was picked up, the bite on his thigh being the most serious, and he was immediately removed to the Atlantian and thence to the Rome, but on the doctor feeling his pulse he declared him to be already dead. This morning an inquest was held by Mr. F. Daniels, the Coroner and the funeral took place about 9-30.

On enquiry, we learn, that the presence of sharks in the harbour is not unusual, and a Sergeant of the Water Police in accounting for the native divers not being attacked said that sharks never attack anything dark. "You want a white bait to attract a shark," said he, and when a European is in the water, why it is the best bait they can get." The Police Sergeant was further of opinion that it would not be safe for a European to go out in a katamaran in the same way as the natives did. They would be hauled into the water before they knew where they were.—"Times of Ceylon" March 2.

The political authorities in Baluchistan have been distributing a new fungus for the destruction of the enormous swarms of locusts that are breeding this year in that province, but the results, so far, are not promising.

ACTION FOR REVOCATION OF PROBATE.

SINGULAR STORY.

In the Probate Division, on the 16th ultimo, Mr Justice Barnes and a special jury had before them the case of Richardson v. Wood. It had reference to the testamentary dispositions of the late Mrs. Edith Alice Briscoe, a widow, who died on the 6th September, 1899, at Clacton-on-Sea, possessed of over £5,000. The plaintiff Mr. Henry Adair Richardson, a bank director, sought to obtain revocation of probate of a will, dated the 1st September, 1899, under which the defendant, Mr. Tom Wood, formerly a bank manager at Croydon, was principally benefited. The plaintiff pleaded that this will was not duly executed, non-approval of contents and undue influence, which was denied, and he sought to have established a will bearing date 9th June, 1893, under which he was residuary legatee.

In opening the case, Mr. Deane, K.C. (for the defendant), said that the deceased was a young women, and the defendant made her acquaintance in 1893, when she was living in London-road, St. John's-wood. He first knew her as "Mrs. Carlton," but afterward he ascertained that it was Mrs. Briscoe. They became on friendly terms, and an intimacy sprang up between them, and it continued down to her death. Subsequently she took a larger house, and Mr. Wood paid her £8 a month for board and lodging. In 1891 she removed to a house in Harley road, Hampstead, and the defendant practically lived with her. In 1895 found that she was visited by Mr. Richardson, whom she represented as her uncle, but she always denied any impropriety of conduct between them. So far as he (counsel) was aware it was "a platonic attachment" between them. No doubt he gave her money, and when he called on her in the evening this elderly gentleman would play a game of chess by himself, and she would play the piano. Her affections, however, were for Mr. Wood, and at week ends they would take trips together in the country, and always passed as man and wife. In 1898 she bought a plot of land at Clacton-on-Sea, and had a house erected on it. It was arranged that they should be married on the 6th September, 1899, his birthday. Some few months before her death she unfortunately took to drink, and a doctor being called in he pronounced her condition serious. She was advised to have her affairs settled and a solicitor came expressly from London and drew up the will in question. By its provisions after a few legacies Mr. Wood was solely benefited. At the time owing to being very weak she could not hold the pen and at her request the solicitor signed the will for her. The will was shortly afterwards proved. Mr. Wood subsequently was taken seriously ill of typhoid fever. On his return to the bank at Croydon he was told that a very serious allegation had been made against him. It was suggested he had got possession of a young woman, robbed her of all her property, and had been living an immoral life with her. Mr. Wood gave to the bank authorities a full account of the whole matter, and there it ended. A few days afterwards he was again summoned before the bank authorities, and found that Mr. Richardson was his accuser. He was offered a sum of money to leave his situation, which he refused. Subsequently he was ordered to give up the keys, and he was only paid the salary to which he was entitled. He brought an action against the bank, and they paid £750 into court as compensation. Mr. Wood accepted that sum, and judgment was entered for him. Mr. Wood afterwards brought an action for libel and slander against Mr. Richardson, which action was still pending.

Evidence having been given of the due execution of the will, the defendant, Mr. Tom Wood, said he knew that Mr. Richardson had settled on the testatrix £3,000, and that he allowed her a certain sum every week. He took no part in the making of the will. In one of the papers found after her death she was described as the wife of Samuel Briscoe.

Replying to his Lordship, witness said he presumed Mr. Briscoe was dead.

Mr. Steele, K. C. (for the plaintiff), said the deceased was married in June, 1882, when she was 16 years old, and the day afterwards her husband left her and went to America. Since that time she had heard nothing of him.

In cross-examination, defendant said he did not know Mr. Richardson was allowing the deceased £7 a week. As a bank manager he had speculated for her.

The case was adjourned.

THE BELLEVILLE BOILER.

GERMAN NAVY DECIDES AGAINST IT.

The German Naval Department has also had bad experiences with the Belleville boilers, and has therefore determined to give them up. The German Navy has thirty of these boilers, twelve on the Hertha and eighteen on the Hansa. Numerous drawbacks have been found to them, one of which is their very large consumption of coal. The boilers of the two vessels mentioned will probably be removed. As regards the use of submarines, the German Naval Department is still very sceptical, and, at least for the present, does not intend to introduce them. The experiment to be made with the new type of boats, which the United States are building, will first be awaited. In a general way it is believed that the submarine boats cannot be of much use in German waters. The conditions of the German coast and the muddy waters at the mouth of the German rivers render the accurate manœuvring of such craft almost impossible.

A Paris Correspondent says:—The report of the British Commission condemning the Belleville boilers is not exactly the sort of free advertisement to which Messrs. Delaunay Belleville would have been happy to give their assent. The conclusions of the Report are too damaging to their firm, and indirectly to French industry to be passed without challenge. French naval specialists are accordingly taking up the cudgels for the Belleville boilers. The "Temps," in a special article, remarks that the decision of the First Lord of the Admiralty is hasty and rests upon insufficient grounds. After condemning the Belleville boilers, the critic was not even in a position to suggest a better one. The British Navy, the writer remarks with some bitterness, has used it for eight years, and has placed orders with the French firm to the extent of one million horse-power. Its change of policy is so sudden that it is suggested that the object of the Commission is rather to promote the interests of British boiler-makers than to get at the facts.

The "Temps" and other papers remark that the Messageries Maritimes Steamship Company has twelve steamers afloat fitted up with Belleville boilers. The oldest, the Australian, has run some 70,000 miles every year, or 757,000 miles in eleven years. These boilers are used on the cross-Channel boats between Newhaven and Dieppe, while in the French Navy, the cruiser Milan has been in commission for 14 months. The Alger spent 28 months in the China Seas, and returned in perfect condition. The Bugeaud, the Descartes, and the Pascal, which have been stationed in the Far East these three or four years, are also fitted with Belleville boilers. The "Temps" concludes: "We have a right to believe that the Commission has not been swayed solely by a regard for the interests of the British Fleet, and that other interests have had their influence. The great majority of the members of the Commission belong either to navigation or to ship-building companies."

M. Marc Landry, the naval expert of the "Figaro" writes in that paper:

There is a very natural ground for the sympathy of the British Commission towards cylindrical boilers, viz., that not a single British firm has been able up to date to turn out a good tubular boiler for a large ship, the different English and Scotch builders still building the somewhat obsolete cylindrical pattern. The members of the Commission are anxious to appear good patriots, and not to run down their own countrymen. Why is the decision of the British Commission in opposition with the experience of the French Navy? It is because the British naval authorities have never taken pains to show their engineers and stokers how the Belleville boilers are to be used. The moral of the British report is that it is the men who are to blame, and not the boilers.

A meeting of the Senate of the Punjab University has been called for April 15th. Among the questions to be dealt with are the Budget Estimates of Receipts and Expenditure of the Oriental College and of the several accounts of the University for the year 1901-1902, the report of the Government auditor for the year ending March 1900, the courses of reading for the several examinations of the Arts and Oriental Faculties, the nomination of examiners for the various examinations of the Arts, Oriental and Science Faculties, the nomination of new Fellows to the Faculties, and the appointment of head examiners and sub-examiners for the Middle School examination of 1902.

A Budapest professional beggar, one Gyurikoviz, has just hanged himself at the age of eighty. For the last ten years he slept in an attic and lived on the leavings on the plates at several restaurants and whined for coppers. He leaves £42,000, and this sum he has bequeathed for the establishment of a foundation to the University of Pressburg, where in former years he made much money by swindling.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has given £600,000 to form a pension fund for the workmen in the famous Pittsburg works, "as an acknowledgment of the deep debt I owe to the workmen who contributed so greatly to my success." Mr. Carnegie has also given £200,000 wherewith to found libraries at Cradock, Homestead, and Duquesne. Mr. Carnegie is pledged to expend the sum of £1,200,000 upon the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburg.

RUSSIA AND THE POWERS.

THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION.

PEKING, MARCH 16.

BY M. de Giers's peremptory refusal to support the demands agreed to by all the other Powers for the punishment of the provincial officials whose guilt in connexion with some of the worst massacres has been absolutely proved. Russia has finally thrown off the mask. The question affects perhaps even more closely than does the punishment of the central officials the future safety of foreigners throughout the empire. Except by the death of Yu Hsien and the Paoting-fu officials no atonement has yet been made for the deaths of the 240 defenceless men, women, and children of many different nationalities who were brutally massacred in the provinces, chiefly within the precincts of the official Yamens. In deference to the desire of America, Japan, and Russia herself, the list has been reduced to the most moderate dimensions, and includes only ten capital penalties and 15 sentences of perpetual exile. Russia has repeatedly pledged herself to the principle of a supplementary list of provincial punishments but she now suddenly turns round and declares that the question of punishment is already exhausted.

The plea of leniency is hardly serious from a Power whose troops last summer systematically inflicted upon the Chinese reprisals scarcely less ferocious than the acts of the Boxers themselves. To argue that Russia, having few nationals, missionary or others, in the interior, has no interest in the question at issue would be a gratuitous confession of selfishness. The action is only explicable as a fulfilment of a private compact with Li Hung Chang to throw the concert overboard in return for concessions securing her separate interests. For although Russia as yet has formally seceded only on the punishment question, she has already indicated an intention to dissociate herself also on the question of indemnity.

It is most earnestly hoped that other Powers will make no further sacrifices to secure outward union of action, which from the moment of the acceptance of Li as negotiator was bound sooner or later to prove a sham. All the other Ministers have declared that they are prepared to insist upon the agreed punishment list pending instructions from home. England and France, perhaps, are most directly interested in the immediate question if the number of victims be taken as the standard, but it affects indirectly the safety of all nationals and the prestige of all the Powers. England has already been punished by the extremity of her desire to save the appearance of the concert. No more revolting instance of the complicity of a provincial mandarin occurred than in the case of the Chuchau massacre, and England sacrificed the opportunity of securing complete satisfaction by direct local action mainly to her anxiety to avoid the slightest suspicion of acting outside the concert. The removal of the case to Peking from Shanghai has produced already a regrettable impression. If in this and other similar cases guilty officials escape punishment in deference to Russian dictation, it will soon be known throughout China that England is powerless to protect her nationals against the "fiat" of Russia. Nor can France, presumably, afford to jeopardize her Catholic protectorate by following in this instance her ally's lead. On broader grounds, which affect every Power, the whole course of the negotiations will be endangered if Russia is allowed to override the unanimous decision of all the others in breach of her own plighted word.

Meanwhile, the Russians and Chinese are actively continuing to discuss the new Manchurian convention, and the Chinese profess to believe that Russia is inclined to make some concession in consequence of the representation of the other Powers at St. Petersburg. But it is uncertain whether the amendments go beyond minor questions with regard to Russian control of Manchuria proper or affect the graver aspect of the convention aiming at the establishment of exclusive Russian rights over the immense territory from the Pacific to the frontiers of India. To describe as a Manchurian Convention an agreement which gives Russia a privileged position in Kashgar and Yarkand is merely a diplomatic euphemism. Russian railway enterprise in China means Russian military occupation, and Russia installed in Chinese Turkestan turns the whole position which Great Britain has toiled to render impregnable on the North-West Frontier of India.

MARCH 17.

Chinese officials state that they are informed from St. Petersburg that Russia abandons her claims to exclusive rights in Mongolia and Turkestan, consents to modify the stringency of her control over the civil administration of Manchuria, and agrees that the convention shall be published as soon as it has been signed in St. Petersburg, the signature to be within a fortnight.

This is the first check inflicted upon Russian diplomacy in China since Lord Salisbury was cajoled into the withdrawal of British ships from Port Arthur during the crisis in 1898, and cannot fail profoundly to modify the situation by convincing the Chinese that there still exist international combinations capable of maintaining the equilibrium in the Far East. Whether the amendment of the clauses respecting Manchuria proper really reduces the convention to the dimensions of a mere military "modus vivendi," as defined by Count Lamsdorff, remains yet to be seen.

MARCH 9.

Prince Ching received me yesterday and confirmed the information which I telegraphed to you on Sunday. The Chinese Minister in St. Petersburg officially reports that Russia has agreed to eliminate the clause granting her exclusive privileges in Mongolia and Turkestan, also to modify various other clauses objected to by China. His Highness warmly appreciated the assistance given to China by the intervention of England, America, and Japan.

Respecting the movements of the Court, the Prince's language was not optimistic; it was confined to the expression of an earnest hope that the Court would return to Peking at the soonest possible moment. His Highness had heard privately that the Court proposed to move to Honan towards the end of April, but nothing official. This probably has reference to the orders recently given to prepare the palace at Kai-fong-fu in Ho-nan.

The Russian amendments to the convention do not appear to mdoify sensibly its character as creating a permanent protectorate over Manchuria. The clause investing Russia with preferential railway, mining, and commercial rights is retained. Moreover, the amended clause giving Russia the right to construct a line from the Manchurian railway to the Great Wall states that the concession of the Shan-hai-kwan-Niuchwang railway to a foreign company was a breach of the previous agreement between China and Russia. No agreement has hitherto been published with which that concession could conflict.

The question, therefore, again arises. What are these secret agreements which Russia is in the habit of invoking? There has evidently been a series of such agreements, beginning with the secret treaty which Li Hung Chang negotiated during his mission to Russia in 1896. Whether it is identical with the so-called Cassini Convention or merely on similar lines, its existence has been frequently challenged but I took occasion to refer directly to it in my conversation with Prince Ching, who assented without the slightest demur. I have reason to believe that the original Russian draft promised China protection only against Japan, but was modified at the request of the Chinese to include protection against aggression by all foreign Powers. China invoked its provisions after Germany seized Kiao-chau, but Russia turned a deaf ear.

Confidence in the stability of the "status quo" in the Far East cannot possibly be restored so long as the nature of the secret engagements between China and Russia is not disclosed. The Chinese belief in the omnipotence of Russia has been temporarily shaken by the result of the international negotiations respecting the new convention, and the opportunity seems favourable to insist that full light shall be thrown on all these transactions. The concert must become a farce if one Power is allowed to claim the common benefits of partnership and also separate advantages based upon titles withheld from the partners.

Our Vienna Correspondent says it is understood that the differences which have arisen in the European concert in consequence of the practical seizure of Manchuria by Russia continue to be of a serious nature, but it is improbable, for various reasons, that an acute conflict will ensue.

Our Berlin Correspondent, referring to Lord Cranborne's statement in the House of Commons on the Anglo-German Agreement, says that both the British and the German Governments explicitly agreed in their negotiations to exclude Manchuria, both politically and commercially, from the scope of the treaty.—"Times."

IN San Sebastian four of the most notable freebooters of Spain made their escape from prison under circumstances somewhat picturesque. Having procured (it is not known how), some files and saws, and got rid of their chains, they quietly waited for the hour when supper would be served them. On the gaolers making their appearance the prisoners rushed on them—stripped them of their clothes, which they put on—leaving the guards gagged and bound on the floor. One of the prisoners, a man of small stature and beardless face, being left without a disguise, as the gaolers only numbered three, attacked a Sister of Charity in the infirmary, took possession of her gown and bonnet, quietly garrotted her and threw her into an vacant cell. The four miscreants, thanks to their disguises, were able to get clear of the prison, and have not been heard of since.

AN article in a Vienna economic journal describes the relations between Germany and Russia as being cool, and anticipates that if the threatened increase in German duties on Russian agricultural products be imposed, the tariff war that would ensue would be long and bitter.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN DISPUTE.

A CRISIS AT TIENTSIN.

SERIOUS SITUATION.

TIENTSIN, March 15.—The British and Russians are disputing over the limits of the Peking railway property in the Russian concession. The respective guards are in close proximity to each other. The British have been strongly reinforced, and trouble is imminent unless the Russians retire.

3-20 p.m.—The Russians are now entrenching the disputed territory. A company of the Hong Kong Regiment, with fixed bayonets, is in front, while two companies of Madras Pioneers are held in reserve. Major Johnson is in charge of the latter.

The cause of the trouble is the laying of a railway siding by the British, the Russians maintaining that it interferes with a road which they contemplate making through their own territory.

Both Russians and British are awaiting instructions from their Governments.—Reuter.

THE DISPUTED TERRITORY SEIZED.

Peking, March 15.—The Russians at Tientsin have taken possession of the disputed siding, which is guarded by armed sentries.

General Barrow hesitates to act in the absence, apparently, of Sir A. Gaselee, feeling sure that a serious collision would ensue if the British attempted to assert their rights. He has had a long consultation with Sir E. Satow, the British Minister.

The Russians consider that they have carried the day.—Reuter.

The special correspondent of the "Standard" at Tientsin in a message dated Saturday, says:—

Matters at the railway station remain unchanged. The siding about which there is a dispute is within the railway area, and is a necessity to the working of the line.

The Russians claimed that the siding was a breach of the Russian Concession, and demanded that the work should cease. This the English refused. The Russians then dug trenches and mounted armed pickets. The English did the same.

The whole business is another of Admiral Alexieff's attempts to create trouble. Unless he is removed there will be continued friction, which will eventually lead to hostilities. Admiral Alexieff loses no opportunity of opposing the English and creating difficulties.

The present situation is absolutely farcical. Much surprise is felt here that the English should be parleying, instead of taking prompt action, the interference of the Russians being manifestly unjustified.

Tientsin, March 17.—There is no change in the situation with regard to the disputed railway siding. The utmost friendliness, so far, prevails between the opposing parties, but as a measure of precaution the guards have been reduced to twenty-seven on each side to prevent a possible collision during the negotiations.

A Russian general arrived from Peking yesterday evening. The Russians continue purchasing land in their new concession.—Reuter.

AN ALARMIST VIEW.

The "New York Herald" (Paris edition) publishes the following telegram, dated Tientsin, Saturday, 1-40 p.m.:—"The situation here could not be more serious. The Chinese here are enjoying the spectacle of Russian and English troops drawn up in hostile array, with the possibility of bloodshed at any minute. Yesterday the English railway authorities put men to work to build a siding near the station. The Russians drove them off for trespassing on their own concession. The labourers, who were roughly handled, returned supported by several hundred British troops. The Russians responded by calling out their whole force, and prepared for battle. In seeing this the British desisted from their purpose of bringing back the labourers to work by force.

"General Barrow, commanding the English forces, and General Wogack, the commander of the Russian force, had a conference, and both sides agreed not to breack the peace for twenty-four hours. Information regarding the situation has been cabled to London and St. Petersburg. Intense anxiety as to the outcome of the affair prevails here."

STATEMENT BY THE RUSSIAN COMMANDER.

General Wogack, the Russian Commander-in-Chief has made the following statement:—The question on which we are divided is not whether the land belongs to us or whether it belongs to the Chinese Government or to the railway company, but whether the British will make reparation for their encroachments. At the moment when the British tried to obtain possession of the ground in question it was protected by the Russian flag, and its limits were clearly defined by posts. The Russian flags were allowed to remain until they were thrown on one side by a party of Bengal Engineers with their coolies, who carried on their work until they were expelled by our guard. Before we can discuss the question of ownership, the British who still occupy a portion of our land must withdraw. Once this retirement is effected, I am convinced that the Imperial Russian Government will forget all the preceding regrettable violence and lend a friendly ear to all that the British Government can put forward in regard to the definitive occupation of the disputed territory. No one can doubt that had the British requested authority to construct a siding on our territory their request would have been immediately granted. Unfortunately they tried to attain this end by violent methods. The British troops must be withdrawn from Russian territory. There is no other settlement possible.—Reuter.

Tientsin, March 19, 12-40 p.m.—General Wogack, the Russian Commander, says that the trouble was caused by the unwarrantable interference of the British in the affairs of the Russian Concession, and the siding will not be continued unless he recieves orders from his own superiors.

In the meantime a company of British and a company of Russian troops remain encamped on either side of a trench facing each other, the Russians having orders to fire on anyone commencing work.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

In the House of Commons on Friday, in reply to a question on the Tientsin affair, Lord George Hamilton said—I am informed that some land over which the North of China Railway Administration have proprietary rights has been claimed by the Russian military authorities as belonging to them in virtue of a concession alleged to have been made to them by the Chinese Government since the disturbances commenced. I am informed that, consequently, some difficulties have arisen with regard to the construction of the sidings referred to in the question. The matter is being dealt with by the authorities on the spot, but not under the special instructions of his Majesty's Government. In reply to a further question as to whether threats of force could be made by officers without consulting the Government—

Lord George Hamilton said: Throughout these China operations British officers have shown excessive conciliation, and I do not therefore consider it necessary to send any special instructions. Answering other questions, Lord George Hamilton said that if hon. members looked at the telegram giving the news they would see that what General Barrow has done is to ensure protection to the people working in the territory of the railway.

A RECENT number of the "Law Quarterly Review" contains the account of a case which is of interest alike to the lawyer and the soldier. The question in brief is, what is the position in the eye of the civil law of a soldier who kills a man in obedience to the command of a superior officer? No definite decision on the point was recorded until the trial of a British soldier, Private Peter William Smith, before the Special Court sitting in Cape Colony, under the recently passed Indemnity and Special Tribunals Act. In November, 1899, Smith it appears, was out with a patrol under the command of Captain Cox in the district of Colesberg, which had just been proclaimed under martial law. The enemy were supposed to be in the neighbourhood, and the patrol, so far as Captain Cox knew and believed, might have been attacked at any moment. At Jackelsfontein farm two men were arrested and seven horses seized, but one bridle was missing, and Captain Cox told one of the Boers, Dolley by name, to go and fetch it, explaining that he was in great haste, and that if he hesitated in doing what he was told he would be shot. The bridle was not forthcoming, and when this was reported to Captain Cox by Smith, the latter was ordered to return, and, if Dolley persisted in refusing to give up the bridle, to shoot him. Accordingly Smith "returned to Dolley, and, after aiming his rifle at him twice and telling him twice in Kaffir to get the bridle, fired and killed him." The Court found as a fact that Captain Cox believed Dolley knew where the bridle was and wilfully refused to produce it, but on the point of law it also laid down that even if Captain Cox's order was itself unlawful—upon which no opinion was expressed—Smith was bound to obey it if it was not "obviously and decidedly in opposition to the law of the land, or to the well known established customs of the army." The rule was that "if a soldier honestly believed he was doing his duty in obeying the commands of his superior, and if the orders were not so manifestly illegal that he must or ought to have known that they were unlawful, the private soldier was protected by the order of his superior officer." The decision, as Mr. H. L. Stephen remarks, is one which will probably "Commend itself to the lawyer, the soldier and the layman alike," but it is curious that the point should have been settled for the first time by a South African tribunal trying a British soldier for the murder of a Boer.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FAILURE OF THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

BOTHA REFUSES BRITISH TERMS.

(From the mail papers of March 15 to 22).

The peace negotiations between Commandant-General Louis Botha and Lord Kitchener, which began about three weeks ago, have failed. The result was announced in the House of Commons on Tuesday by the Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Chamberlain, answering various questions, said:—General Botha has informed Lord Kitchener by letter that he is not disposed to recommend the terms of peace which Lord Kitchner was instructed to offer him to the earnest consideration of his Government. He adds that his Government and his chief officers entirely agree with his view. I propose to lay the papers connected with the negotiations on the table to-night.

Mr. W. Redmond asked what were the terms offered.

Mr. Chamberlain said the hon. member would find them in the papers.

In the Orange River Colony General Lyttleton is apparently pressing the Commando under Fourie severely. The Boers have several times tried to break through the line of British posts between Ladybrand and Thaba N'chu, but in each case are said to have been repulsed. De Wet's commando has, temporarily, no doubt, broken up at Senekal. The situation in Cape Colony is practically unchanged. Kritzinger's commando is believed to have broken up into several small bodies, one or two of which remain in the Adelaide district. Sceepers, who, according to the last report, had gone south towards Willowmore, is now said to have taken up a position in the mountains fifteen miles from Graaff Reinet. A strong force has gone out from that town to try to expel him.

THE ORANGE COLONY OPERATIONS.

DE WET'S COMMANDO BROKEN UP.

Bloemfontein, March 16.—The latest reports concerning the combined movement against Commandant Fourie, south of Thaba N'chu, state that Fourie's commando, after sending patrols north-west and west and finding opposition in every direction, is now moving south-west towards Dewetsdorp, where, they boast, it is their intention to give battle. Fourie, according to the reports of prisoners, lately had a a serious quarrel with De Wet, and declared his intention to fight no longer under his command. Many prisoners state that Fourie is willing to surrender owing to the break-up of his commando necessitated by the present combined movement.—Reuter.

Capetown, March 17.—De Wet's commando has broken up at Senekal.—Reuter.

DE WET IRRECONCILABLE.

Some time ago military exigencies compelled the evacuation of Rouxville, Smithfield, and Wepener by the British. Piet Fourie, one of DeWet's foremost commandants, quickly occupied the evacuated districts, and even pushed so far south as to come into contact with patrols from Aliwal North. Under General Lyttelton's direction a combined movement of several columns has succeeded in driving the enemy north. The combination was well executed, and there is every likelihood (says Reuter's correspondent at Bloemfontein) that at least a portion of Fourie's command will be caught in the angle formed by the fortified line of posts between Ladybrand and Thaba N'chu and the Basuto frontier. All accounts agree that De Wet's mind is seriously unhinged, and that the strain of continual flight has begun to tell upon him. Some prisoners who were recently taken dealare that his conduct has become more arbitrary than ever, and that he confides his plans to nobody. He has a small bodyguard of a few men who never leave him. He never sleeps in camp unless he is obliged, and tells no one where he intends to sleep for the night. Consequently it is impossible for his orderlies to find him or to receive orders. Steyn is with him.

De Wet repudiates all connection with the negotiations now proceeding in the Transvaal. In a recent speech he openly declared to his followers that no terms except those of complete independence would satisfy him. One of the most remarkable of De Wet's recent utterances was a declaration that next to the British, he hated the Transvaalers.

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST FOURIE.

TERMS OF SURRENDER ASKED FOR.

There is news of the operations against Commandant Piet Fourie which, according to the special correspondent of the "Times," have practically proved abortive. Half the Boer force which it was hoped to enclose broke back on Sunday night. Those who got through to the south-west were prevented from crossing the railway by an armoured train. The latest information reports that Fourie is still within the cordon, which is now very narrow; but as the enemy sneak through our picket lines at night by twos and threes it is useless (says the correspondent) to be sanguine. The next few days, however, will see combined movements on a larger sclae than has been hitherto attempted in the Orange River Colony. The more enlightened burgers state that as long as a few fanatical leaders keep the field they will find a following of by owners and poor Boers, who live better now by theft under the guise of a patriotic war than they would if they were working for their keep as farm labourers. The majority of the men in the field either belong to this class or are colonial rebels. The operations will centre round De Wet, who, it is now reported, repudiates all advances for peace negotiations. He is said to be in the Kroonstad-Winburg district. The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent takes a more sanguine view. In a message dated Bloemfontein, Monday, Mr. Bennet Burleigh says:—General Lyttelton is hemming in Commandant Fourie, who has asked to learn our terms. Our columns have captured 100,000 cattle, including horse and sheep. The weather has now improved.

De Wet is near Senekal, but has very few men with him. The majority have gone to their farms, either on furlough or as deserters.

Reuter's correspondent says that the general opinion at Bloemfontein is that Fourie is willing to surrender, and it is certain that his family have for some time been strenuously urging him to do so.

Mr. Steyn is still reported to be west of the railway in the neighbour-hood of Paardeberg. It is stated that he is suffering from dysentery.

It is rumoured that a considerable area in the West of Orange Colony, which was sown after Prinsloo's surrender, has now been reaped by the Boers, who will be thus supplied with grain.

GENERAL FRENCH'S OPERATIONS.

FURTHER CAPTURES OF PRISONERS AND STORES.

The War Office has issued the following despatch from Lord Kitchener to the Secretary of State for War:—

Pretoria, March 14, 8 p.m.—French reports in addition to previously reported numbers:—46 Boers killed and wounded, 146 taken prisoners and surrendered, 200 rifles, 3,900 rounds ammunition, 2,400 horses, 120 mules, 370 trek oxen, 2,500 cattle, 400 carts and waggons. Weather still wet and delaying movements of colum.

Methuen arrived at Warrenton from Klerksdorp. He brought in some some prisoners and cattle.

SUSPECTED ESPIONAGE IN PRETORIA.

PRETORIA, March 15.—Mr. Schlomer, a German, and proprietor of the Grand Hotel here, was recently arrested on a charge of communicating information to General Louis Botha. It is understood that the charge was based on a letter addressed to Botha which came into the hands of the British Counsel-General at Delagoa Bay. Mr. Schlomer was placed under nominal arrest in his hotel, and later was allowed bail of £500 while the military authorities made inquiries. It appears that from the nature of the information the charges against Mr. Schlomer were disbelieved from the first, as that gentlman bore a very high character. The charge has now been proved to have been without foundation, and the incident is understood to be closed. Mr. Schlomer is perfectly satisfied with his courteous treatment and that he received all fairness and consideration from the military authorities.—Central News.

EXECUTION OF ENGLISHMEN BY BOERS.

SHOT BY DELAREY'S ORDERS.

A story is told this week of the shooting of five men by the Boers at Wolmaranstad, in the South-Western Transvaal, by orders of Commandant Delarey. The "Standard's" correspondent at Durban states that two of the victims were British subjects, named M'Laughlin and Boyd, and three were Dutchmen, named Theunissen, Mathingen, and Ahrens. M'Laughlin, a naturalised burgher, had left the place before war was declared, and had just returned. Boyd had been in the country for two years, and was captured on a train at Frederikstad. The Dutchmen had taken the oath of neutrality and refused to violate it. It appears that these men were tried in January by a so-called Boer High Court at Welmaranstad, and sentenced to death for high reason, together with two others. It was never anticipated that the sentence would be carried out, but after Lord Methuen's defeat of the Boers at Hartebeestefontein, which appears to have exasperated them greatly, General Delarey signed the death warrants, and the five men were shot beside an open grave. The wife of one of them went from Klerksdorp and buried the bodies. Another man, named Savage, was also condemned to death but not executed. He is reported, however, to have become insane. The affair has created a great sensation at Klerksdorp, to which most of the men belonged. It is stated that the chief instigator of these brutal proceedings was a Britisher who had been appointed by the Boers a landdrost, and was afterwards captured by Lord Mathuen's force.

The correspondent of the Central News also sends an account of the affair in which he states that Thennissen was commandant at Klerksdorp, and when the town was captured by the British he surrendered, and, like the two other Dutch prisoners, took the oath of neutrality. When the Boers reoccupied Klerksdrop the Boers, refusing to take up arms again, and the Britishers claiming exemption on account of their British nationality, all six were thrown into prison. While in prison the six prisoners were trapped into writing a joint letter to the British military authorities to send a force to release them. Savage effected his escape in some mysterious manner.

Lord Methuen has captured Peerson, the commandant of Wolmaranstad, who is regarded as largely responsible for the tragedy.

Capetown, March 15, 3-30 p.m. (passed by censor, Saturday, 9-45 a.m.)—The Klerksdorp correspondent of the "Kimberley Advertiser" telegraphs that the Boers summarily shot five men on the veldt at Wolmaranstad on February 23. Three others remain under sentence of death. The executions were carried out by the men of Delarey's commando.

Three of the victims were of Afrikander birth. The other two, named Boyd and MacLachlan, were Britishers. The bodies were roughly buried on the scene of execution, but were subsequently exhumed and reverently interred.—Central News.

Capetown, March 16.—It is stated that when the five men shot at Wolmaranstad for refusing to join the Boer commandos were being placed in their graves, one of them, Boyd, showed signs of vitality. The Boers to make certain of his death at once put a bullet through his brain.—Central News.

Kimberley, March 15.—Five British subjects have been shot on the veldt by Boers of Delarey's commando at Wolmaranstad. Three others are under sentence of death.—Reuter.

BOER EXASPERATION.

THE SHOOTING OF PRISONERS AND PEACE ENVOYS.

Belated Zeerust news received in Capetown states that one of the men who, having surrendered to the British, were forcibly taken to the Marico Laager for refusing to fight for the Boers has escaped. He says that it was reported from the main laager close to Lichtenburg that six men, including a native, who were sentenced to imprisonent have been tried by court-martial and shot for attempting to communicate with Mafeking. All the men belonged to the Zeerust district. I reference to the shooting of Mr. de Koch, one of the peace envoys to the Boers, the following is an extract from a letter received by the last mail from a British officer at Belfast (S.A.), who took part in the engagement with Major-General Kitchener's column at Eland's Kloof on February 12—"A tanga containing three men was captured, together with Lieutenant Mathews, R.A.M.C., who was, however, realeased on February 16. He stated that he had been shown the grave of a Mr. de Koch, a peace delegate who had been sent from Belfast with peace overtures, but who was shot as a traitor to 'the cause.'

"THE NOTORIOUS ABEL ERASMUS."

Pretoria, March 18.—News has been received of the surrender of Abel Erasmus, the notorious native commissioner of Lydenburg, with a few followers.—Reuter.

The "Newcastle Chronicle," referring to Lord Kitchener's report that Colonel Park has captured "the notorious Abel Erasmus, says:—"Those who know him talk of the notorious Erasmus as naturally as other people talk of the judicious Hooker. It is as the notorious Abel Erasmus that he is alluded to in most of the books dealing with South African politics; and it is as the notorious Erasmus that he is described in some documents relating to the native question left in our possession by the late Mr. T. R. Dodd just before he left England for the last time. "Abel Erasmus earned his title by his excessive brutality to the natives. He and his precious assistant David Shoeman were not ashamed to harry the women and children of natives who went to work in the mines without Erasmu's agency—in other words, without paying him blackmail; and it was Schoeman who, presumably with the sanction of Erasmus, then native commissioner for the Lydenburg district, who had recourse to the ingenious method of screwing the ears of native witnesses in a vice when they had to give evidence in court, "to make them speak the truth.' If everyone received his deserts in this world, Abel Erasmus would be handed over to the Lydenburg Kaffirs to dispose of as they might deem best. That fate, we fear, does not await him; but the news of his capture will cause a feeling of unspeakable joy in every kraal in the Transvaal. Further stories concerning the notorious Abel Erasmus, now a captive of the British, are being told. He is described in the "Times of Natal" as a wealthy and immensely influential man, a patriarch of the Transvaal and Cape Colony. Owing to his ability and strength of mind he never consulted the Government in Pretoria, but always acted independently. On the other hand, Mr. Kruger greatly depended on his advice. Erasmus's appearance, standing fully six feet, is that of the finest type of a Boer farmer of the old school in South Africa. He had pronouncedly Israelitish ideas as to the proper treatment of natives. For instance, Mr. Percy Fitzpatrick, in his book, "The Transvaal from Within," says Abel's cruelty towards the natives has been such that Lord Wolseley, when High Commissioner of Natal, denounced him as a fiend in human form, and threatened to hang him as high as Haman. During the troubles with the Secocoon tribe, shortly before the annexation of the Transvaal by the British, Erasmus desolated the Lydenburg district, where he drove a number of natives into a huge cave kindled a fire at the entrance, and kept it burning until the wretched creatures inside were all roasted or suffocated.

A WORD TO BOER SYMPATHISERS.

LIEUT. MORRISON ON THE GARBLED LETTER.

Mr. E. W. B. Morrison, late a lieutenant in the Canadian regiment serving in South Africa, writting to the "Daily Chronicle" from "The Citizen's" office, Ottawa, under date March 5, says:—Sir,—I am just in receipt of a copy of the "Chronicle" of February 22, containing an exposure of the manner in which the garbled version of one of my letters from South Africa had been used by the South African Conciliation Committee. I also note the reply of the secretary of the committee, disclaiming complicity in connection with the garbling of the letter. That was done by, or for, the New York "Sun," a noted Anglophobe journal, with the deliberate purpose of trying to make it appear that the Canadian troops were not favourable to the policy pursued towards the Boers. The correspondent here who did it knew perfectly well that such was not the tone or intention of the letter, which was one of a series, all strongly upholding the British policy in South Africa, and expressing admiration for the conduct of the Army. Anyone who knows the character of the "New York Sun" would take any such article for what it was worth—as they do its ridiculous efforts to exploit an imaginary annexation sentiment. [The "New York Sun" has since reprinted the whole of Lieutenant Morrison's letter and dismissed its erring correspondent.]

The letter offered a favourable opportunity to the garbler. It was written for a public who understood my point of view entirely, and it was merely intended as a description of one phase of the hardness of war. The Boers of the Steilport Valley had brought it on themselves, had made the action absolutely necessary, had ignored warnings, possibly on purpose to force the British troops to do what their pro-Boer alies in England and elsewhere would cry out about later on. In the execution of our duty, though knowing all this, we could not help feeling a measure of regret, which was in no way incompatible with an entire concurrence in the course pursued. Since the letter has been brought into such unexpected prominence allow me to say that the troops of General Smith-Dorrien's force performed the duty with all the consideration that could be combined with such work. The men were kind to the women and children, and did all they could to save household goods for them. When looting is referred to, it must be remembered that this wreck-burning business was being done with an active enemy all around us, and actually attacking (they fought us the whole trek), and that the burning had to be done quickly. There was no time to salvage a whole village, therefore the men were allowed to take stuff that otherwise would have been burned up, but they invariably helped the inhabitants out with their bedding, and any goods they particularly asked for, first. In this connection I wish to qualify my letter in respect of the Royal Irish regiment; I did not see the incident referred to. Some of my men told me of it, thinking it rather amusing. Even if true, carpets they were tearing up would have been burned with the house if they had been left alone. Granting that the village had to be burned, it is ridiculous to suppose that a commanding officer was going to keep his troops under fire there all day while the inhabitants took up their carpets, etc. They should have taken up their carpets when they got the warning weeks before; if they were determined to ignore the warning I would not blame the Irish lads for making a joke of it, but it is due to that gallant regiment to make it clear that I did not see the incident recorded.

Much as I regret the use to which my letter has been put the ultimate result of the affair may not be without value, if it affords an insight into the trying conditions under which our troops have had to work, opposed to an unscrupulous and wily foe abroad and to the misrepresentation and calumny of sympathisers with that foe at home.

COUNT TOLSTOI.

A LONG protest addressed by Countess Tolstoi to M. Pobiedonostzeff, Procurator of the Holy Synod against the excommunication of her husband has been published in Paris. She says:—

"My indignation and griefare immense. Not that my husband's spiritual death is entailed by that document. This is God's affair, not man's. From the religious standpoint the life of the soul remains an impenetrable mystery for each of us, and that life, thank Heaven, is dependent on no earthly power. But when I see this excommunication pronounced by the Church to which I belong and shall never cease to belong, which Christ has established in order that in God's name it should consecrate all the most solemn acts of man's life—birth, marriage, death—whose mission is to proclaim the law of charity, the law of pardon, tha love of our enemies and of those who hate us, and whose prayers are due to all, I am at a loss what to think. That excommunication will excite not the adhesion but the indignation of men, and will earn for Leo Tolstoi increased love and sympathy. We are already receiving the expression of these sentiments, and from all parts of the world it will long continue to reach us.

Deep, too, is the pain caused me by another sanseless measure recently adopted—the secret order by which the Holy Synod forbids priests in the event of Leo Nicolaievitch's death to bury him in church. Against whom is this blow directed? The dead, the insensible remains of the man, or his kindred, the believers surrounding him? If it is a threat, to whom is it addressed, against whom is it aimed? Is it really believed that I shall not find a priest to celebrate my husband's funeral service and pray for him in church—a good priest who in the presence of the true God of love disregards the commands of men, or a bad priest whom an offer of money would place at my disposal? But even this is not necessary. For me the Church is an abstraction, and I do not acknowledge other ministers than those who comprehend what it really is. Were it necessary to believe that the Church is merely the congregation of men who out of malice do not hesitate to violate Chris's highest command, the law of love, we should long ago have left it, all of us who are faithful to it and observe its laws. And the renegades are not those who go astray in search of truth, but those who, placed by their very pride at the head of the Church and unfaithful to the law of love, humility, and mercy, act as spiritual hangmen. God will be lenient to those who even outside the Church have lived a life of humility, renuntiation of the good things of this world, love, and dovotion. His pardon is surer for them than for those whose mitres and decorations sparkle with precious stones, but who strike and expel from the church those who ever when they are set as pastors. Hyposing would vainly distort my words, for good faith does not on in Judging peoples real intentions."

THE MARSEILLES STRIKE.

A MARSEILLES correspondent telegraphed on Wednesday March 20:—"There was a riot to-day at La Joliette after the strikers left the Mairie. The wives of the strikers, who were at the head of the procession, tried to force the line of hussars and mounted gendarmes who barred the way. Just behind them were the members of the executive committee and about 2,000 strikers. The women were driven back, but the men in the front rank seized the horses by the bridle, and their riders had to unsheadth their swords in order to repulse them. Fourteen arrests were made and six men were wounded. A hussar was seriously hurt by being struck by a stone. A band of strikers broke the windows of a large shop in the Rue St. Ferrol. In the town the panic becomes greater as the news get abroad of what occurred on the quays. In the Rue de la Republique there is an immense crowd and the street is being patrolled. The population is immensely excited and is asking for vigorous intervention which will put an end to the present deplorable situation. During the afternoon the aspect of Marseilles has been extraordinary. At first only the shops in the centre of the town were closed, but the panic rapidly spread into the outlying districts. In many of the cafes the public were requested to leave and the cafes were closed. In all parts of Marseilles many persons, needlessly panic-struck, left their business and went to their homes. The wildest rumours got abroad of pillage in various quarters of the town, in the bakeries, grocery establishments, &c., but happily there was no basis for these stories. In the mob that is abroad there are exceedingly women and dockers, The violences committed by the mop few due chiefly to the "habitues" of the outlying revolutionary clubs. They are gangs of roughs from the dregs of the populace, youths from 14 to 19 years of age. The real dockers, who are being compromised by the action of these rascals, are expressing their regret at these excesses. It is said that certain of the friends of the famous Nationalist agitator Quillici, who is sill in prison, were the instigators of those riots."

THE ASSOCIATIONS BILL.

THE Chamber, on Monday, March 17, resumed the discussion of the Associations Bill. M. Allcot proposed anamendment vesting the Council of State instead of Parliament with the right to authorize communities existing at the time of the passing of the measure. This was negatived by 274 votes to 262. By an even closer one—namely, 271 votes to 268—the Chamber refused to have three morning sittings a week in order to get through the Bill before the Easter recess.

On Wednesday the Chamber voted by 311 to 232 Clause 13 of the Bill and began the discussion of the important Clause 14 forbidding church schools and all professional instruction in an institution by a member of a non-authorized religious order. This clause, which raises the grave question of the liberty of education, is the crucial point of the Bill, and M. Aynard occupied almost the entire afternoon in pointing out all the dangers inherent in the interdiction inscribed in this clause. According to M. Aynard the blow dealt at secondary schools in France if this clause is passed will be irreparable. M. Masse replied.

WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED?

BY the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

ODOL

the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the above-mentioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ltd. 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignee for British India.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET. LONDON. E. C
BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Amritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund..............	,,	11,00,000
Uncalled Capital...........	,,	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

		Per cent.
For 2 Years	5½	Per Annum
,, 1 Year	5	,,
,, 6 Months	4½	,,
,, 8 Months	4	,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra,
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens	4,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............	,,	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND...................	,,	8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shangbai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

The
Comprehensive Criminal Digest,
1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.
Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate, Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Haye's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1802 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

PRICE Rs. 17 By Post As, 6 extra.

Apply "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

WE have heard a great deal of late of the privilege of Parliament. It is one of the things which have been shorn of much of their reality in the process of the centuries. "Privilege" like so many other things, is a mere shadow of its old self. In the old days even an M.P.'s servant was sacred in the eyes of the law. On the 4th of June, 1621, the attention of the House of Commons was called to the fact that the servant of one of the members had been arrested, and the parties to the arrest were called to the bar, and compelled to defend themselves on their knees. Various kinds of punishment were proposed for the heinous offence, and at last the House resolved "That they shall ride both upon one horse, barebacked, back to back from Westminister to the Exchange, with papers on their breasts with this inscription: 'For arresting a servant to a member of the Commons House of Parliament.'"

That was one way of preserving the dignity of the House of Commons. There seems to have been little enough dignity to preserve sometimes. Time was when criminals became M.P.'s to shelter themselves from the law, and when Parliament does not appear to have been sufficiently sensible of its honour to prevent it, or to punish the men who thus cheated justice. Even so late as the beginning of the nineteenth century a member who had been arrested was released on the ground of privilege, although it was notorious that he had purchased his seat to avoid payment of his debts, which amounted to £25,000.

There were some very amazing outrages committed in the name of privilege in auld lang syne. A Mr. Bourke was confined in the King's Bench for a huge debt, and while he was locked up in gaol his friends bought him a pocket-borough. He was never in the House, and took neither the oath nor his seat. He was, of course, released on privilege and horses were ready for him at the prison gates, on which he rode away as fast as they could carry him. He was soon on the Continent, safe and free for the rest of his life, and somebody else bought the pocket-borough in his place. Even when cases of this kind were brought before the House, members were not ready to punish the offenders. In February, 1558, John Smith, M. P. for Camelford, obtained £300 by false pretence from some London merchants, and the House of Commons, having no doubt of his guilt, divided on the question that he should be allowed privilege—a monstrous proposal which found 112 members for it and only 107 against!

Parliament has not, however, been at all consistent in its defence of its privileges. Although it has defended known thieves from the justice of the law on the ground that they were members of the House of Commons, it has at least once allowed a member to be arrested as he sat in his seat. It was the unhappy Admiral Cochrane, who escaped from the prison in which he languished for another's crime, and took his seat on the bench at the right hand of the Chair. That the police found him at a time when the House was not assembled, and in spite of his protests that they had no right to touch him in that place, the admiral was carried back to his cell. When the House met, a letter was read from the Marshal of the King's Bench, hoping that he had not committed any breach of privilege, and the House absolved him from blame.

At other times the House of Commons has been righteously indignant when its privilege has been abused by one of its members, and the offence was once considered deserving of expulsion. A foreign lady married a rich Englishman, against whom she had to take proceedings for debts, the return of money he had borrowed from her. The husband had the impudence to say that he was a servant in the household of a member of Parliament, Colonel Wanklyn, and produced a paper signed by the Colonel threatening all sheriffs, under-sheriffs, gaolers, bailiffs, and constables with the vengeance of the House of Commons if they dared to arrest this wealthy man, who was his "servant." This sale of "privilege" to defeat the ends of justice was more than the House of Commons could tolerate, and the Colonel was expelled, being led out of the House "weeping for shame."

A very singular case of privilege arose not many years before Queen Victoria came to the throne. A stranger had been admitted below the bar of the House of Lords, and had been required by a doorkeeper to leave him umbrella in an anteroom. The umbrella was not returned to him when the debate was over, and the visitor brought an action against the doorkeeper for the value of it, recovering a verdict of 17s. 6d., with 2s 10d. costs. The cry of "privilege" was raised, and the plaintiff and his attorney were summoned to the bar, and ordered to renounce the fruits of their verdict or go to Newgate!

Lord Hugh Cecil, who would commit unruly M. P.'s to prison, has never witnessed the solemn scene which takes place sometimes when an offender is reprimanded at the Bar of the House, or committed to prison for breach of privilege. The unhappy man stands with the Serjeant-at-Arms, who holds the mace aloft. The Speaker, in the solemn tones befitting the occasion, questions the man at the Bar, who is usually very nervous—one poor man was so much so that he fell down on the floor in a convulsive fit. Then the House authorises the Speaker to pronounce the doom, which rings through the chamber in some such words as those which Speaker Abbot addressed to Sir W. Rawlins, Sheriff of Middlesex, in 1805. "Because you have, in defiance of the law of this country knowingly and wilfully violated at once the privileges of this House and the just constitution of Parliament, you are committed to the gaol of Newgate, the common receptacle of malefactors, there to remain a prisoner—a signal proof of the power and justice of this House, an indelible disgrace upon you, and a memorable example to others."

On Friday Lord Rosebery and Sir William Harcourt were to have dined at the same table at the Devonshire Club. But Sir William had a cold, and could not attend, and therefore the expected reconciliation did not take place. For six years the relations between Sir William Harcourt and the ex-Premier have been strained, and the last time they met in public, if we are not mistaken, was more than two years ago, at the Mansion House banquet to Lord Kitchener.

All the world knows that the Rosebery Cabinet was again and again on the verge of a precipice because there were in it two parties which rarely agreed. The Rosebery party predominated, but the messenger who came by night to Lord Rosebery to tell him that his Government had fallen must have been one of the most welcome messengers who ever carried a message. Lord Rosebery was the youngest Premier of our time—youngest in age and youngest in his period of service; but no man ever had a more thankless task than he. It is said that at nights he would leave his bed and walk round Berkeley-square to bring the sleep which would not come, and the story may well be true. A Cabinet divided against itself is not the easiest thing in the world to lead, and Lord Rosebery's short Premiership must have cost him many sleepless nights and anxious days.

The relations between Lord Rosebery and the old Liberal chief in the Commons have always been mysterious. It has never been quite clear whether the estrangement has been political or personal, or both. It may be true that Sir William Harcourt has been disappointed. A man who has served his party well for thirty years, and has sacrificed a great fortune for the public service, is likely to be disappointed when a young man, whose time is yet to come, takes the prize which has been dangling before his fascinated gaze; and it is more than likely that if Sir William Harcourt could have been Prime Minister for the fifteen months after Mr. Gladstone's resignation, the history of recent politics would have been different. It is said that Mr. Gladstone made his last speech in Parliament against the peers practically at the bidding of his lieutenant in the Commons, and that when Lord Rosebery formed his plan of campaign against the Lords at the General Election, Sir William Harcourt refused to have anything to do with it. If that is true, it certainly suggests that the estrangement is personal rather than political.

It is this letter which makes it clear, if the story of it is true, that the Rosebery-Harcourt rupture is political rather than personal. Lord Rosebery gave as his reason that his political views were on many points opposed to those of Sir William, and, to emphasise the purely political nature of the breach, he enclosed a covering letter hoping that, in spite of their political differences, their personal relations might become more cordial. The receipt of these two letters, so momentous as they have proved to Liberalism, seem to have astonished the Knight of Malwood, who urged Lord Rorebery to reconsider his decision in the interest of the Liberal party. The ex-Premier, however, had made up his mind, and the strained situation privailed until the Autumn of 1896, when Lord Rosebery hurled his thunderbolt at Edimburgh, and resigned on the Armenian question.

THE PERFECTION OF NATURE AND ART.

Manufactured by a special process, securing high concentration of the nutritive, stimulating and refreshing properties of the finest Cocoa Beans,

van Houten's
PURE SOLUBLE Cocoa

is to-day in daily regular use in every country in the world. Try it, you will find it the most nourishing, digestible and delicious of all Cocoas, besides being

THE MOST ECONOMICAL IN USE.

THE
PARIS EXHIBITION
AWARDS
again show that
LIPTON
LIMITED
still maintain the first position.
LIPTONS TEAS
obtained the
GOLD MEDAL
at the
PARIS EXHIBITION.
LIPTONS TEAS obtainable everywhere.
Agent: D. C. Oomrigar, Abdul Rahman Street,
BOMBAY.

Photo from Life.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR is sold at all Bazaars, Stores, &c., throughout India.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

KOKO
FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly; keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the *lustre and freshness of youth*, eradicates Dandruff, *prevents hair from falling and turning grey*, is the *most cleanly* of all preparations, and is *perfectly harmless*.

OLD PEOPLE LIKE IT
for its wonderful power to INVIGORATE DECAYED HAIR, and induce an entirely new growth when that is possible.

MIDDLE-AGED PEOPLE LIKE IT,
because it PREVENTS THEM FROM GETTING BALD, keeps dandruff away, and makes the hair grow thick and strong.

YOUNG LADIES LIKE IT
As a dressing, because it gives the hair a BEAUTIFUL GLOSSY LUSTRE, ensures a LUXURIANT GROWTH, and enables them to dress it and keep it in any style that may be desired.

CHILDREN LIKE IT,
Because it keeps the hair and scalp cool and clean, ALLAYS IRRITATION, and keeps the hair in whatever position desired.

THEY ALL LIKE IT,
Because it is as PURE AS CRYSTAL, perfectly colourless. CONTAINS NO POISONOUS SUBSTANCE, no sugar or lead, sulphur, nitrate of silver, or grease, and does not soil or colour THE SCALP, FACE, OR THE MOST DELICATE FABRIC IN CLOTHING, produces a wonderfully pleasant and cooling effect on the head, and NO OTHER DRESSING IS NEEDED to give the hair the most beautiful appearance possible. Try it at once, and you will use no other.

KOKO KOKO KOKO KOKO KOKO KOKO KOKO KOKO KOKO KOKO KOKO KOKO KOKO KOKO

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR
Boots, Shoes,
Harness,
AND ALL
Black Leather Articles.

Does n[illegible]
inj[illegible]
th[illegible]
R[illegible]
[illegible]

ASK FOR [illegible]

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

ENO'S
INVALUABLE IN ALL
FUNCTIONAL 'FRUIT DERANGEMENTS
OF THE LIVER. SALT.'

The value of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' cannot be told. Its success in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and New Zealand proves it. THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a Disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED what would otherwise have been A SERIOUS ILLNESS.

CAUTION.—*See capsule marked* ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' *Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENG., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.
FORT, BOMBAY.
SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.	WHISKIES.	WINES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.	ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.	SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA,
JULES ROBINS O. P.	WATSON'S CLUB.	CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
COURVOISIERS	GILBEY'S PROVOST.	CLARET, BURGUNDY
AUSTRALIAN	" SPEY ROYAL.	LIQUEURS.
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.	DAWSON'S PERFECTION.	FROM THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
THOS DUNKIN'S.	UAM VAR.	W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
&c. &c. &c.	MATHER'S 3 Stars.	HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CAN ORS
	&c. &c. &c	LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD
		&c. &c. &c.

BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.

TENNENT'S

J. & R. TENNENT'S
Wellpark Brewery Glasgow
TRADE MARK
T
J. & R. Tennent
BREWED IN SCOTLAND
PILSENER BEER

Per Case of 4 doz. Quarts—
Rs. 22.0
Per Case of 8 doz. Pints—
Rs. 31.0

LIBERAL DISCOUNT to PURCHASERS of FIVE CASES and UPWARDS.

PILSENER BEER

CALCUTTA:—The Great Eastern Hotel Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY:—Aldridges, Salmon & Co., Ltd.
KURACHI:—Latham & Co.
MADRAS:—Spencer & Co.
RANGOON:—A. Scott & Co.

MOIR'S
Pure Jams.

Assorted kinds in 1 lb. Flat Tins.

Manufacturers:
JOHN MOIR & SON, LIMITED,
LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
Head Office:—9 and 10, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

MELLIN'S
FOOD
For INFANTS and INVALIDS

MELLIN'S FOOD CONTAINS NO STARCH, BUT CORRESPONDS CHEMICALLY AND PHYSIOLOGICALLY WITH MOTHER'S MILK.

MELLIN'S FOOD BUILDS UP HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS BABIES, AND REDUCES THE TROUBLES AND DANGERS OF VACCINATION AND INFANTILE SICKNESSES.

MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India.

Samples and Directions for Use, printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "Care of Infants in India," can be had on application to—

BOMBAY—Latham, Abercrombie & Co. CALCUTTA—Mackenzie, [illegible]ll & Co. MADRAS—Oakes & Co
KURRACHEE—H. J Rustomjee & Co. RANGOON—Latham, Black & Co

MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA. LTD.,
CALCUTTA WORKS' REDCLYFFE ROAD, UPTON PARK
LONDON, ENGLAND.

COCANADA—HALL' WILSON & Co

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE
SOFT
VELVETY
SKIN,
CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd.

AN IMPROVED *Preparation of their* CELEBRATED
GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES,
AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents —Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
Messrs.. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.

NOTICES.

Stephens'

Inks

The Violet Black and the Blue Black are the best Copying Inks for India.

Stephens' GUM
Sticks Quickly and Permanently
Never Ferments or Moulds

EPPS'S COCOA
Possesses the following Distinctiv Merits
DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLE
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
Sold only in ½ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopath Chemists. Lond
Englan
EPPS'S COCOA.

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs
WITH
Thomson's Slotted Rivets

NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.
No hole required to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.
From all Iron-mongers and Stores in Indi
If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 3/- post free, from
BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, Woo[illegible]
Exchange, London, England
Agents Wanted.
"Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co
Indian Star Co-operative Society
AHMEDABAD

GOLD & SILVER
THREADS,
LACES, CORDS,
BRAIDS, BULLIONS,
Of every description
for Embroidery.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON

GOLD & CO.'S
BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

THE

WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT AND EQUIPMENT FACTORY,

ESTABLISHED 1887. **BOMBAY.** ESTABLISHED 1887.

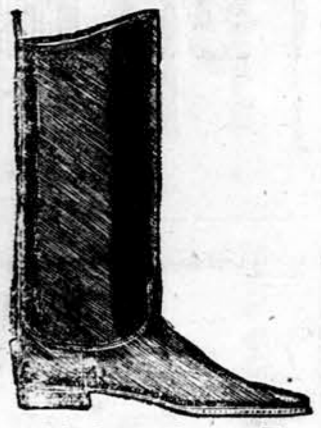
BROWN LEATHER ELCHO OR FIELD BOOT.

BLACK LEATHER ELCHO OR FIELD BOOTS.

SAMPLES AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

LARGE STOCKS OF AMMUNITION BOOTS ALWAYS AVAILABLE.

The "A P" improved Strap Legging.



Black or Brown Regulation Riding Boot.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS ADDRESS
THE PROPRIETOR,
THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY,
37, BABOOLA TANK ROAD,
BOMBAY.

The Only Food for Delicate Infants

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS

CARNRICK & Co. Ld. HART ST. LONDON

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularties.
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Penny royal &c
Obtainable from BEYNON & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists.
Proprietor :—
MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON ENG

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

TRADE MARK

None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.

Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.

CURES DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.

THE FINEST TONIC

FER BRAVAIS
BRAVAIS' IRON
In concentrated drops.
FER BRAVAIS
FER BRAVAIS

most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences
Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility.
Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—*"A beautiful and interesting preparation."*
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—*"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."*

SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.
WHOLESALE: PARIS, 130, Rue Lafayette.

THE GENERAL DEMAND

Is for Cheap Watches; a look through our catalogue (sent free) will convince you that we are fully prepared to meet that demand.

To those people who can afford to pay better prices, we strongly recommend our Original qualities, constructed in the old reliable way: they will prove to be in the end cheaper and all along more satisfactory.

Diagram of a medium size Watch.

Hereunder is a short list of them :

THE CAMPAIGN, made in 2 sizes (medium and small) Keyless, Lever, fully jewelled, compensation balance, Guaranteed for 3 years.

NICKEL SILVER.		STERLING SILVER.
Rs. 24-0	Open face	Rs. 38-0
,, 26-8	Hunting	,, 42-0
,, 29-0	Half-Hunting	,, 45-0

THE CHAMPION, Medium size, Superior Campaign Watch fitted with an Anti-Magnetic Palladium Hairspring, Guaranteed for six years. Made in Open face cases only.

NICKEL SILVER, at Rs. 32. STERLING SILVER, at Rs. 50.

THE PIONEER, Large Railway size, very bold hands and figures, will stand any amount of rough wear, Guaranteed for 3 years.

Price in OPEN FACE NICKEL SILVER case, Rs. 25.

THE STANDARD, Superior Railway or Guard's Watch, very accurate, Guaranteed for six years.

OPEN FACE NICKEL SILVER case, Rs. 32
STERLING SILVER ,, 50

THE EXCELSIOR, Half Chronometer, Perfect timekeeper perfect in every component part, perfect in finish, will last a life time.

STERLING SILVER.		18-CARAT GOLD
Rs. 65	Open Face	Rs. 175
,, 70	Hunting	,, 200
,, 75	Half-Hunting	,, 205

We make **Full Chronometers**, with Observatory Certificates, which will satisfy the most exacting persons, in **Nickel Silver** at Rs 70, **Sterling Silver** at Rs. 95 to 105, Sterling Silver **Gold** cases at Rs. 250 to 400. For particulars refer to catalogue.

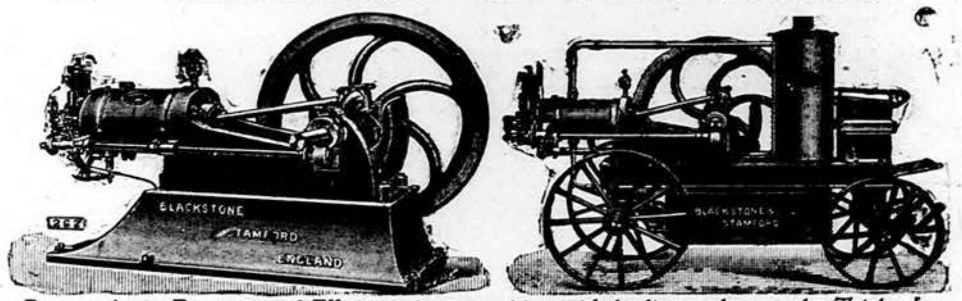
Above rates are Net Cash Terms or through V.P.P.

THE WEST END WATCH CO.,

BOMBAY,
31, Hornby Road.

CALCUTTA,
11, Dalhousie Square.

THE "BLACKSTONE" OIL & GAS ENGINES.



Best results in Economy and Efficiency in competition with leading makers at the Trials of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, at Edinburgh, July 1st to 7th, 1899.

BLACKSTONE & Co., LTD., STAMFORD, ENGLAND.

"**CAUTION.**—The name of '**PHOSPHODYNE**' is "protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of "India, and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any "colorable or other imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Dr LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **forty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure** for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The **effect** of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "**Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne,** London, England," engraved thereon, by order of her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD LONDON. ENGLAND.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Hunyadi János

For CONSTIPATION.

Professor D. LAMBL, of Warsaw, Professor of Clinical Medicine at the University, writes—

"Hunyadi János Bitter Water, besides being an excellent general aperient, has proved specially efficacious in the treatment of chronic constipation, venous obstruction and congestion, hæmorrhoids and obesity."

AVERAGE DOSE:—*A wineglassful before breakfast, either pure or diluted with a similar quantity of hot or cold water.*

CAUTION.— Note the name "Hunyadi János," the signature of the Proprietor, ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, and the Medallion, on the Red Centre Part of the Label.

GOLD MEDAL,
Health Exhibition, London.

BENGER'S

FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, and the AGED.

The British Medical Journal says—
"'Benger's Food' has by its excellence established a reputation of its own."

The Lancet says—
"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

The London Medical Record says—
"It is invaluable."

This delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested Food has been very successfully used in England for many years in the rearing of Infants, and by those whose digestive powers have been weakened by illness or age. It may now be obtained in sealed Tins of Chemists, etc., throughout the Colonies and Abroad, and will prove a boon to Mothers and Nurses.

WHOLESALE OF ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

Of all Chemists.

'Lanoline'

Dartring Brand. This Dartring appears on all labels of these genuine products

Natural Toilet Preparations.

Toilet 'Lanoline' *in collapsable tubes,*
Makes rough skins smooth, and protects delicate complexions from wind and sun.

'Lanoline' Toilet Soap
Never irritates; cleanses and keeps the skin supple.

Wholesale Depôt—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.

Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICK AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXIONS.

PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT. Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.

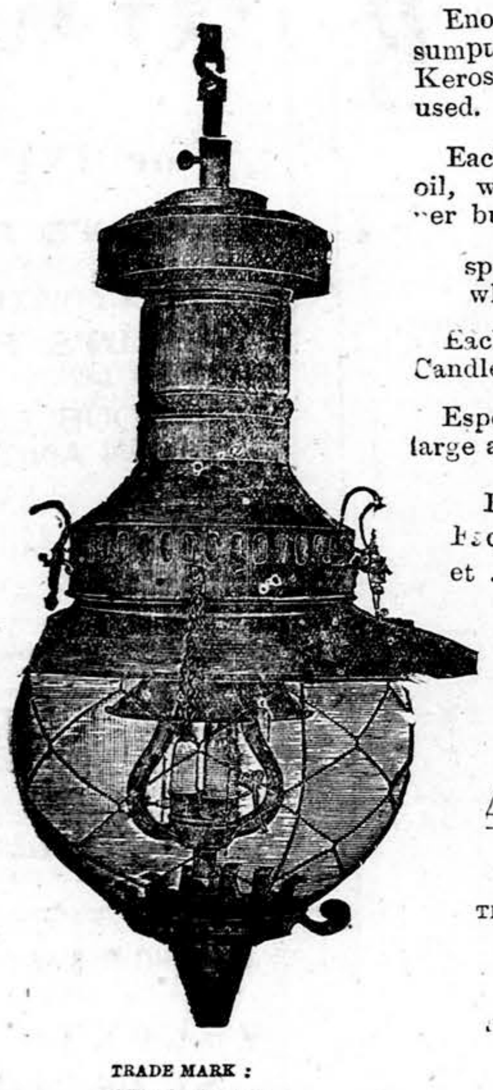
IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

THE WASHINGTON COMPRESSED KEROSINE OIL INCANDESCENT LIGHT.

IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT OF THE DAY.



TRADE MARK: "Flash Light."

Enormous Saving in the Consumption of Kerosine Oil. Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Each Burner consumes 2½ oz. oil, which cost 1¾ pies per hour per burner.

specially adapted for *up-country* where gas is not available.

Each Welsbach Mantle gives 250 Candle-power.

Especially suitable for lighting large areas, viz. :—

Railway Stations, Workshops Factories, Gardens, Public Halls etc.

The Lamps are very safe and free from any danger.

Wanted Respectable Agents

For further particulars apply to

A. MAHLER

SOLE AGENT FOR
THE WELSBACH PATENT INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT
AND
WASHINGTON INCANDESCENT OIL LIGHT CO.,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY:

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED,

ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"A B C" and "ENGINEER"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

THE MOST POPULAR CIGARETTES IN INDIA.

NO OTHERS CAN EQUAL THEM
IN QUALITY, FRESHNESS, AND CHEAPNESS.

REAL YENITJE TURKISH TOBACCO USED ONLY IN THEIR MANUFACTURE.

22 KARATS GOLD.

Rs. A.

Extra Flowers, largest, per tin box of 50 3 8

Extra Flowers, large, per tin box of 50. 3 0

Extra Flowers, (No. 1). medium, per tin box of 50 2 8

Extra Flowers, small, per tin box of 50 2 0

N 2 Delicate Aromatique (Medium), per tin box of 50 2 0

N 3 Full flavoured (Medium), per tin box of 50 1 8

MANUFACTURED BY

D. MACROPOLO,

BOMBAY.

CHOLERA! CHOLERA! CHOLERA!

If you are satisfied with Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, you will be equally satisfied with Batliwalla & Co.'s CHOLEROL, *The only Remedy* for *Cholera.* It is as efficacious in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills are in Malarial Fevers, &c.

True extracts out of numerous testimonials of Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol.

H. Barrett, Engineer Kaiser-i-Hind Mill:—Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol" gave relief at once and proved successful in all cases of choleric symptoms.—Dr. Jezonji Naoroji, L. M. and S: Batliwala & Co.'s *Cholerol* is a sure and safe remedy for Cholera.—Dr. Nowroji Burjorji Lam, L. M. & S: Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol" is a sure specific for Cholera. I have found it extremely useful in several cases affording marvellious relief.—B. Salunker & Co., Commission Agents: We have great pleasure in testifying to the marvellous efficacy of Messrs. Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol," a specific for cholera. We have used it in several cases without any failure.—Patels or Head men of Worli, Koliwada, Bombay:—During the recent epidemic of cholera at Worli, Koliwada, not a single man died—who used the "Cholerol" according to Dr. Batliwala's directions.—J. Chavis, Esq., Supdt., Water Works, Bombay Municipality: Lives of my workmen, who reside in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli and attacked by cholera, have been saved by Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol." There was *not a single case of failure.*

Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol, and Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills may be had of Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli—Dadar, Bombay, and everywhere.

At Re. 1 per Bottle. Discount to the Trade.

Liqueur Exquisite Tonic Digestive and Efficacious

BENEDICTINE

Possessing most Powerfull Germ-killing Properties.

The **BENEDICTINE** liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age. Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueurs is possessed of great antiapoplectic (*against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions*), aperient (*slow purgative*), digestive and antispasmodic (*against convulsions qualities.* Refreshes and strengthens the nervous and tired brain marvellously and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

. . . . Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

. . . . . At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

. . . . . We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto *Moritur qui non utitur.*

Extract from the *Gazette Médicale.*

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M. D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as finish to their meals.

Dr. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

Dr. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES,
Chief Physician & House Surgeon, Charitable Hospital of Marseilles.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL FIRST CLASS WINE DEALERS.

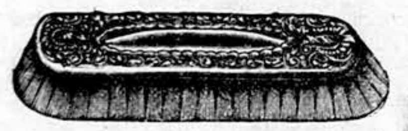
'GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

LATEST NOVELTIES.

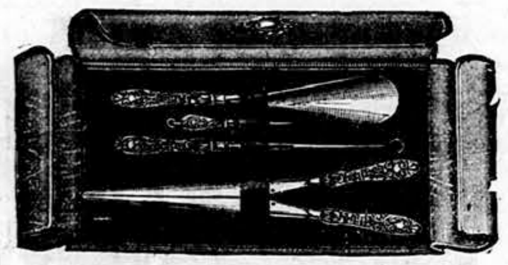
ENGLISH MADE SILVER WARE.



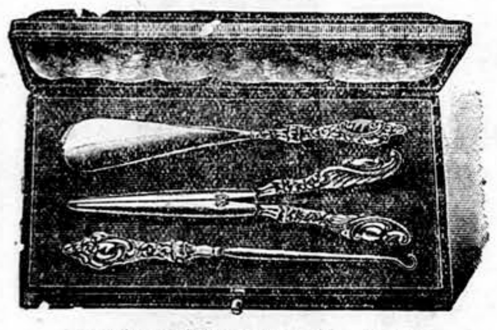
Cloth Brush, Rs. 12.

Hair Pin Box, Rs. 18.

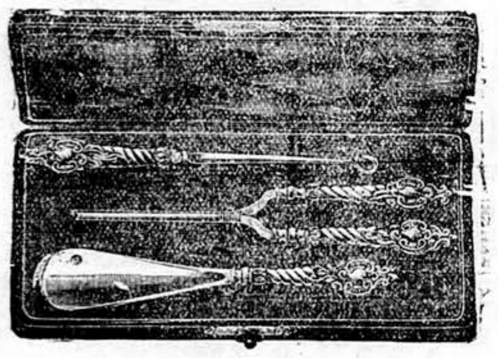
Hair Pin Box, Rs. 23.



Shoe horn, glove stretcher &c. Rs. 24.



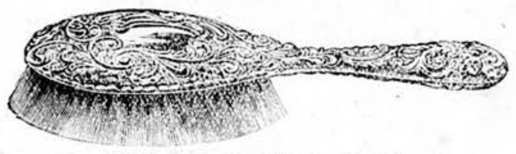
Shoe horn, glove stretcher, &c. Rs. 24.



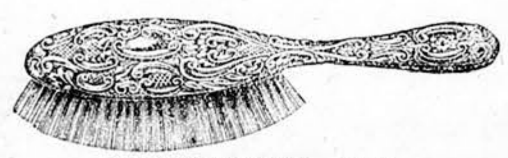
Curling tongs Buttonhook Rs. 23.

Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 12.

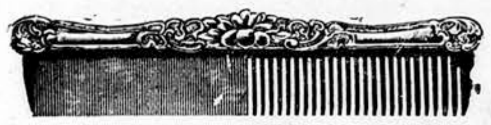
Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 15.



Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 15.

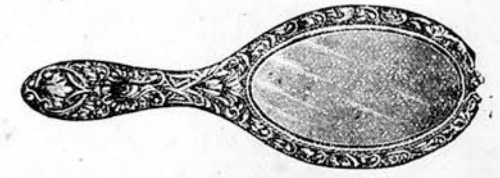


Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 12.

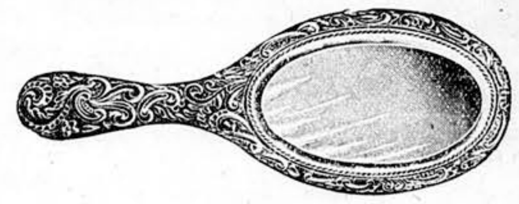


Tortoiseshell Comb, Rs. 20.

Tortoiseshell Comb, Rs. 19.



Silver Back Mirror, Rs. 36.

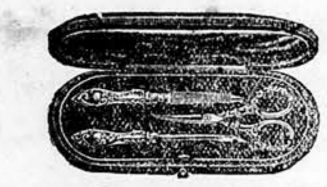


Silver Back Mirror, Rs. 36.

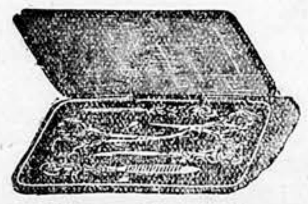
Silver and Plush Back Mirror Rs. 24.

Silver Toilet Bottle, Rs. 15.

Ink Stand Rs. 75.



Manicure Set, Rs. 21

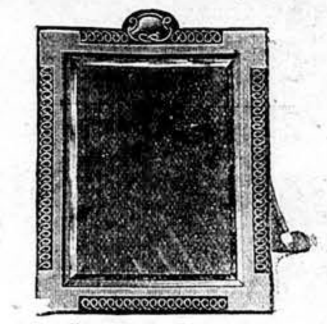


Manicure Set, Rs. 21.

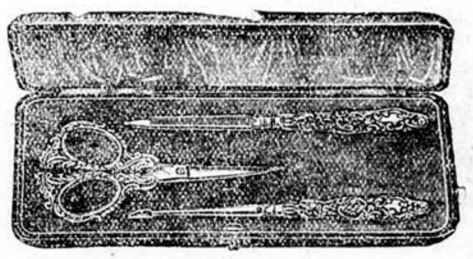
Manicure Set, Rs. 46.

Pair Silver Toilet Bottles in case, Rs. 35.

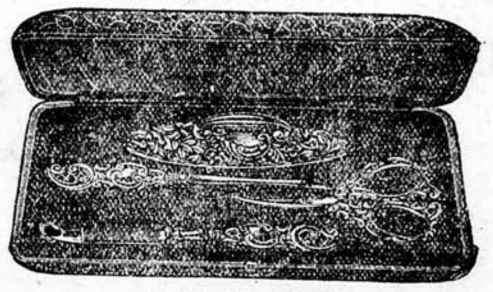
Silver and Plush Photo Frame Rs. 25.



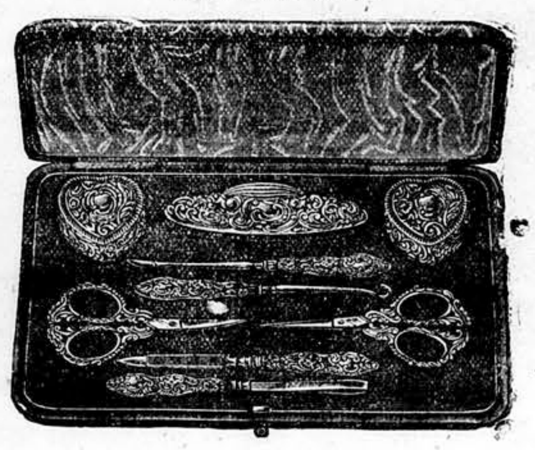
Silver and Plush Photo Frame. Rs. 25.



Manicure Set, Rs. 21.



Manicure Set, Rs. 33.



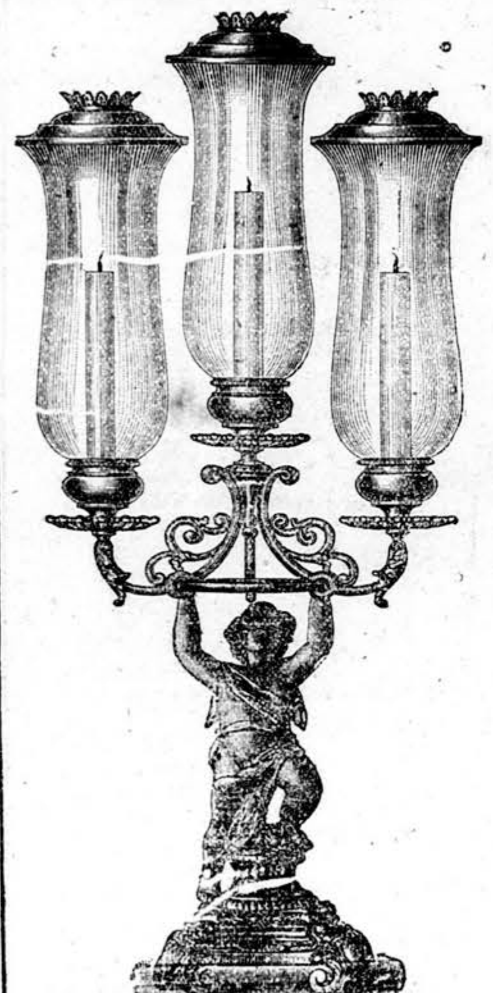
Silver Toilet Set, Rs. 80.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.

BOMBAY & POONA.

R. DITMAR'S NEW CATALOGUE

JUST COMPLETED AND ISSUED
POST FREE TO ALL MOFUSSIL BUYERS ON APPLICATION



THE
NEW CATALOGUE
IS FILLED WITH A NUMBER OF
NEW TABLE LAMPS,
NEW HANGING LAMPS,
NEW TELESCOPIC FLOOR LAMPS,
NEW HALL LAMPS,
NEW WALL BRACKETS, ETC. ETC.,
OF THE LATEST STYLE
AND
SUPERB FINISH.

ELECTRIC LIGHT

CHANDELIERS, WALL BRACKETS,
AND TABLE LAMPS ALSO KEPT IN STOCK.

R. DITMAR,

LAMP WAREHOUSE,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD 69,
BOMBAY.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

CURE FOR ASTHMA

GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES

For Asthmatic people who suffer from OPPRESSION in breathing, HOARSENESS, and BRONCHITIS, INSOMNIA, and DIFFICULTY in EXPECTORATION.

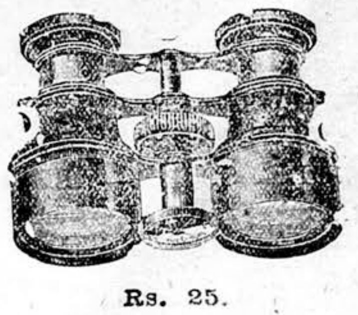
Grimault's Cigarettes render the respiration easier, cut short the paroxysms, and remove the feeling of tightness across the chest.

GRIMAULT & Co, PARIS
Sold by all Chemists.

CELEBRATED.

"LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES,



Rs. 25.

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4 1/8 inches by 2 1/4 inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on application.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA **MAGNESIA**

Sold Throughout the World.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

THE GREAT REMEDY.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS

FOR

Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago

The EXCRUCIATING PAIN is quickly relieved and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.